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Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
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The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

Bombay Gazette

THE TEN PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
Saturday 2-30 P.M. 1908.				
4th Jan.	PERSIA	7931		
11th „	ORIENTAL	5264	INDIA	7911
18th „	OCEANA	6616		
25th „	ORIENTAL	5264	MONGOLIA	9505
1st Feb.	EGYPT	7912		
8th „	CALEDONIA	7555	VICTORIA	6523
15th „	ORIENTAL	5264		
22nd „	MACEDONIA	10012		
29th „	ARCADIA	8708		
7th Mar.	CALEDONIA	7555	BRITANNIA	6565
14th „	ARABIA	7907		
21st „	CALEDONIA	7555	MOOLTAN	9431
28th „	PERSIA	7931		
4th Apr.	MARMORA	10509		
11th „	EGYPT	7912		
18th „	CALEDONIA	7555	MOLDAVIA	9500
25th „	MACEDONIA	10012		
2nd May	ORIENTAL	5264	HIMALAYA	6898
9th „	CALEDONIA	7555		
16th „	ORIENTAL	5264	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd „	ARABIA	7907		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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W. C. SYMES,
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Bombay, 28th September 1907.

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VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	23rd Jan.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	30th Feb. „
NERA	9,538	Schmitz	19th Mar. „
CALEDONIEN	4,190	Martin	16th Apr. „
DUMBEA	6,696	Boyer	14th May „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	11th June „
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	9th July „

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TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
NERA	9,538	Schmitz	3rd Jan. 1908.
CALEDONIEN	4,190	Martin	31st Jan. 1908.
DUMBEA	6,696	Boyer	28th Feb. 1908.

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R. BALDUINO	4,560	A. Cogliolo	15th Feb. 1908
R. RUBATTINO	4,560	E. Occhi	16th Mar. 1908

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LINGA	2,170	Mon. 6th Jan.	11 a.m.	P.D. & C.*
DUMRA	2,760	Thur. 2nd Jan.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 3rd Jan.	7 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

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S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 30th Dec., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

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Suez	440	704	352	536	330	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	935	495	770	429	649
Liverpool	605	990	517	792	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	653	*1135	570	*990	480	809
Karachi	44	..	40	...	33	

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea. Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.	Due Liverpool.
†City of Glasgow	...	...	14 Jan.	...	6 Feb.
**City of Calcutta	...	7 Feb.	10 Mar.	...	1 April
**City of London	...	15 „	24 „	...	15 „
**City of Glasgow	...	15 Mar.	21 April	...	13 May

SAILINGS FROM KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

†Stanley Hall	...	...	31 Dec	15 Jan.	8 Feb
† City of Madras	...	16 Jan.	22 Jan.	12 Feb.	8 Mar.
‡ City of Karachi	...	24 Feb.	2 Mar.	18 Mar.	10 Apr.
a Trafford Hall	...	5 Mar.	15 Mar.	1 Apr.	24 „
†Promo	...	....	...	22 Apr.	16 May
a** City of Benares	...	12 Apr.	19 Apr.	6 May.	28 „

Steamers marked ** constitute the Homeward Express Service.
a First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.
† Cargo boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess and having accommodation for 2—12 passengers.
‡ Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation.

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Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
KOERNER	5301	A. Foresti	1st Jan. 1908
BOHEMIA	4293	M. Daboevich	16th Jan. 1908
AFRICA	4436	F. Hadsenich	1st Feb. 1908
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th Feb. 1908
KOERNER	5301	A. Foresti	1st March 1908
BOHEMIA	4293	M. Daboevich	16th March 1908
AFRICA	4436	F. Badenich	1st April 1908
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th April 1908
KOERNER	5301	A. Foresti	1st May 1908
BOHEMIA	4293	M. Daboevich	16th May 1908
AFRICA	4436	F. Badenich	1st June 1908

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
‡ ISTOCK	2891	M. Ticac	25th Jan. 1908.
• † NIPPON	6317	F. Tarsbochia	29th Feb. 1908.
• † AUSTRIA	7688	G. Gillhuber	26th Mar. 1908.
• † VORWAERTS	5926	B. Bednarz	24th Apr. 1908.
• † PERSIA	5895	P. Oraglietto	25th May 1908.

• Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume
‡ Takes no Passengers.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

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HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.
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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	„ 21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	„ 11,550,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND	„ 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	„ 2,500,000

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The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.
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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£600,000
RESERVE FUND.....£600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
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BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.
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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
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HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
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FOR SALE
BOILER AND ENGINE.
A PORTABLE LOCO-TYPE BOILER, with Engine, by Ransomes Head and Jefferies in good condition. May be seen by appointment Apply to "B. G.," care of this Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD.

Of 105, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S. W

THE BOMBAY DEPOT of the SOCIETY will be CLOSED, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st Proximo (New Year's Day.)

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE Bank will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, the 31st instant, and 1st and 2nd proximo, those days being Public Holidays under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BOMBAY, 23RD DECEMBER, 1907.

BAND, 2nd BN., THE "ROYAL SCOTS."

The STRING BAND of the above will play at

GREEN'S GARDENS,

ON NEW YEAR'S EVE,

DECEMBER 31st, AT 7 o'clock.

To avoid disappointment, occurred on Christmas Eve, intending Diners should book early for Special Dinners.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

ON and from the 20th DECEMBER, 1907, to the 6th JANUARY, 1908, both dates inclusive, the following MIXED TRAINS will RUN between NERAL and MATHERAN:—

DOWN-TRAINS.

	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Neral Dep.	6 34	10 0	16 40
Matheran Arr.	8 40	12 5	18 45

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	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Matheran Dep.	7 15	13 30	15 50
Neral Arr.	9 13	15 28	17 50

Only First and Second Class Passengers and their servants will be Booked by the First Morning Train leaving Matheran and the Last Afternoon Train leaving Neral.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
Acting General Traffic Manager.

BOMBAY, 18TH DECEMBER, 1907.

LA MARTINIÈRE COLLEGE,

LUCNOW,

AND

LA MARTINIERE GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL,

KHURSHAED MUNZIL,

LUCKNOW.

The School year begins 7th January.

For Prospectus apply to—

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La Martiniere College, LUCKNOW.

HAMPER No. 1.—4 lbs. Agra ham, 4 lbs. corned beef, 6 lbs. potatoes, 1 cabbage, 4 lbs. carrots, 2 beet-roots, Rs. 4-8; No. 2.—2 lbs. Agra bacon, 2 salted ox tongues, 6 lbs. potatoes, 6 knolkohls, 4 lbs. carrots, 2 beet-roots, Rs. 3-8. Cash with order no V. P. P. Carriage to be paid.

JAMES AND CO.,
PURVEYORS, POONA.
ESTABLISHED 1873.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAMS fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.
They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
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HAMS! HAMS! HAMS!

LARGE CONSIGNMENT of HAMS ranging from 7 to 16 lbs. are ARRIVING by EVERY through-MAIL.

Rs. 1-1 per lb.

Boiled Rs. 1-8 per lb.

Come and inspect the above at our FORT ESTABLISHMENT.

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AND
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ESTABLISHED 1809.

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Total Funds Exceed £17,915,000
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AQUILA "LORD-CHIEF" TONIC.

Rebuilds health, broken down through Physical exertion, or mental over-work, or through other excesses.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CALENDARS, 1908.
TEAR OFF DAILY.

	Rs. as.
Shakespeare. A quotation from Shakespeare on each leaflet. The design is by Maynard Brown and illustrates a well-known scene in "Much ado about Nothing"	0 12
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Every Day. Daily quotation from various authors. The picture is a typical scene in Venice	0 12
Day unto Day. An incident in the Biblical story of Ruth is here represented. Scriptural quotations	0 12
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Tennyson Year. A portrait of Gertie Millar forms the centre piece, quotations from Tennyson	0 12
Dickens Year. Daily quotations from the Novelist. The illustration is from a photograph of Billie Burke	0 12
Shakespeare Year. Beautiful head, quotations from the poet	0 12
Longfellow Year. Depicts the Village Blacksmith. Daily quotations	0 12
To-Day. An Office and Library Calendar, the tear offs printed in two colours with the year at a glance on the face of the design... ...	0 12
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The Ladye's Reminiscences of the old chivalrous and knightly times with sage quotations. Separate design for each month	0 12
Daily Gems. A Shakespearian subject with quotations from many authors...	0 8
Treasures of Literature. For Book-lovers, with extracts from the writings of a hundred authors	0 8
The Bachelor's and Benedict's Calendar. Compiled by Mina Burt (Bombay). Selected quotations	1 0

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DE RESZKE CIGARETTES

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USED by the House of Commons, the Admiralty, the Leading Aristocracy of England, and the Theatrical Profession; and now in great demand throughout India and Burmah:—

Basso, per tin of 100	Rs.	5 8
Tenor, „ „ 100	„	4 8

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WANTED.—Sufferers to know that "Hydrocele" of any nature and standing is warranted to be cured right away by our Unique remedy "Hydrocoeline." Speedy and permanent cure is certain even if the worst type. Ours is a novelty in the Medical World. No tapping, no detention, complete elimination of the fluid in the Sac. Wonderful decrease in size and relief of pain. A trial will convince. Rs. 3 and 5. MANAGER, British Chemical Works, Kidderpore, Calcutta.

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SAVINGS BANK,

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. PER annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED
MULKAPETT, HYDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.

The Sisters Feed, Nurse, Clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

☞ The Home is entirely supported by Voluntary Contributions.

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[illegible] OF THE LAW.
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When the Wonderful and Popular Coloured Picture,
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A DREAM OF A BOY.
after reading Jules Verne's Book.

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MAGNIFICENT PROJECTION OF PHOTOGRAPHIC ANIMATED PERFORMANCES
From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p. m. (S. T.)

EVERY SUNDAY,
From 5 to 6.

MATINEES where every person can take one Child Free.

PRICES:

Sofa, velvet, 3 Seats,	...	...	Rs. 5
Reserved „ „	...	...	„ 2
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SKATING RINK.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 30TH, USUAL SESSIONS.
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 31ST, Usual Daily Sessions,
At the Night Sessions, GENERAL SKATING,
From 9-30 to 0-15 to see the old year out and the New Year in.
A HAPPY NEW YEAR TO ALL!!
WEDNESDAY 1ST JANUARY, 1908.
Usual Daily Sessions and Second Prize Competition From 9-30 to Midnight.

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WEDNESDAY, 8TH JANUARY.
LOOK OUT FOR PRIZE LIST.

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CUISINE OF THE VERY BEST.

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MAGIC PILLS.

An Excellent Tonic for Young and Old.

EVERY MAN SHOULD HAVE A BOX.

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SPECIAL RATES TO THE TRADE.
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The above remedy has stood the test of time and through trial. Thousands of Testimonials have been received and are open to inspection. Trials are earnestly solicited. We are quite confident of the result.

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Blocked in Gold, 2 Packs of Imperial Club Cards, Duplex, Round corners, 2 Scoring Blocks, Book of Bridge Rules.

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Paste Grain Leather	...	9 8
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CABINETS,
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Windows, Lantern and Skylights.

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JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

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RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Mose Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence. Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0: Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 3" at Rs. 3-12 per thousand: if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE.—In a small neatly bound BOOK, covering all RATES in 32nds—both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4 32/32d. The Book has been found to supply a long-felt want, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts. "The cheapest, best, and most convenient."—*Vide* Press Notices. Price:—Rs. 2

THE BISHOP AND HIS CHARGE.—The issue of the *Bombay Gazette* containing our Article on the BISHOP'S VISITATION CHARGE being sold out and many demands made for copies of the same we have reprinted the Article in PAMPHLET FORM.—Price 2 Annas each at this Office.

WILL a European Gentleman share a large AIRY ROOM with another European Gentleman in the third floor of "DANTRA" HOUSE, Apollo Bunder, near the Taj Mahal Hotel.—Apply to Box No. 2001, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING CO., LD.
MANUFACTURERS OF
SWADESHI CLOTH.

FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as:—
Long Cloth, Domestics, Table Cloths, Chadars, Dhoties, Drill, Twills, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, Honey Comb pattern, Akhi Bakha, Damask patterns, &c., Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Checks, Thans, Cloth, Suiting, Hunting Cloth, Khaki Cloth, Bed Ticklings, Bed Covers, Bed Quilts, Coloured Table Cloth, Tapestry Cloth, Jhool Cloth, Sarees, Furrees, Carpets, &c., &c.
HOSIERY GOODS (in all varieties, viz: Seamless Hose, Socks, Garmenty (Fancy & Merino Setsbird, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.
THREAD GOODS of all descriptions, viz: Sewing glazed thread on Cards and Spools (warranted full lengths) Crochet Cotton Mercerised Cotton for embroidery, Sewing Strains, Ball Twines, &c.

☞ GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

☞ FOSSIL CUSTOMERS are have their supply from

LAKHMIDAS MORARJI,
Salesman,
GANESHWADI, BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE:—Guneshwadi.
BRANCHES:—Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.
Do. —Samasti Street, Bombay.
Do —71-3 Canning Street, Calcutta.

BEWARE of
AMBIGUOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

The ONLY ONE ORIGINAL FIRM OF DASTOOR OCULISTS IS

DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & CO.,
OPPT. THE "BOMBAY CLUB," FORT,

Where Eyes are Examined (FREE of CHARGE) to correct all complicated Errors of Refraction, by our Surgeon-Oculist, DR. DINSHAW DASTOOR, (late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Westminster and other PRINCIPAL EYE HOSPITALS of LONDON) holding DIPLOMAS and CERTIFICATES by the PROFESSORS of the Hospitals testifying to his being "A THOROUGHLY ABLE AND QUALIFIED OPHTHALMIC SURGEON, AND A NEAT AND SKILFUL OPERATOR."

GUARANTEED first quality goods supplied a EXTREMELY MODERATE PRICES.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 3" at Rs. 3-12 per thousand: if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand "Gazette Commercial" at Rs. 2 4 per thousand; if printed on flap Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE AT 8 A.M. (S.T.)
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE GARDEN PLANTS, &c.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 8 a.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, next to the bungalow of late Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas, a large collection of valuable garden plants such as various kinds of palms and ferns, crotons, laurels, lilies, chrysanthemums, Maijen hair of gold ferns, orchids, roses, begonias, etc., lawnmower, etc., the property of Marshall Reid, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the plants are on view.

BONA FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, French-polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture, glassware and crockery ware, first rate mahogany, sweet tone sypathetic grand piano by Rose & Co., windproof standing and table lamps, English built rubber-tyred brougham by Corben & Sons, London, rubber-tyred high wheeled dogcart, saddlery, tents, Indian carpets, large size gong on stand, etc., the property of Marshall Reid, Esq.

The property is on view.

THE SALE WILL FINISH.

Auction Sale of Woollen and Cotton cloth consisting of Colored Velvet, Flowered Crape, Fancy Damask, Italian Washing Checks, etc.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Acting-Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Haji Karim Mott Halai and another, insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following remaining woollen and cotton piece-goods consisting of—

Italian washing checks, coloured velvet, woollen flowered crape, etc., etc.

In lots to suit purchasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and the goods cleared within four days after the sale.

The above is on view at the Rooms of the Auctioneers.

On account of Holidays our WEEKLY SALE of carriages and horses THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th instant will not take place.

THE SALE of remaining English medicines, etc. at Messrs. Dara Bros' shop at Mint Road, Fort Market and below Sanj Vartman Press will be continued TO-MORROW, TUESDAY the 31st Instant.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE QUANTITY OF DIFFERENT KINDS OF METALS, such as Cupro nickel old envelopes, Cupro nickel old pig, gunmetal old pig, gunmetal old scrap, and lead pig mixed and cable winding apparatus, Smith's bellows, and a considerable quantity of miscellaneous unserviceable stores, at the Castle Park Arsenal, Fort, behind the Town Hall.

Under instructions, from the Ordnance Officer in charge, Bombay Arsenal, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 9th January, 1908, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.), at the Castle Park, Fort, Bombay, a large quantity of different kinds of metals such as Cupro Nickel old envelopes, Cupro nickel old pig, gunmetal old pig, gunmetal old scrap, lead pig mixed, metal bell, metal white and Phosphor bronze scrap gunmetal and cable winding apparatus, Smith's bellows, grindstones, and also a large quantity of old leather canvas rope, oil drums, axes, pickheads, shovels and other miscellaneous articles.

The purchases of stores shall pay cash and remove the lots the same day and the purchasers of metals shall pay a deposit of 50 per cent. and pay the balance and clear the lots within 2 days from the date of the acceptance of offers.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 30TH DECEMBER, 1907.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 23, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Sweepings, etc., at the G. I. P. Railway Wadi Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Railway Act. IX of 1890 and under instructions from G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), a quantity of unclaimed goods, grain and seeds and bags, cotton seeds in bags, wheat and linseed in bags, tilly and jowari in bags, case of luggages, box of boits and nuts, case of looking glass, box of note papers, box of Medecine, Full Pressed Bales of cotton, trunks of clothing, bundle of coir ropes, empty casks, bundles of bagging, lot of condemned sheets, bundle of books and papers, bundles of iron sheets, waste paper and records and other miscellaneous articles, etc.

BENNETT & Co

BOMBAY, 30TH DECEMBER, 1907.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BONA-FIDE SALE
OF
THE SURPLUS STOCKS-IN-TRADE OF MESSRS. SHROFF BROTHERS.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJEE and Co., will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th day of December, 1907, at 2 P. M. (S. T.), dispose of by Public Auction without reserve at Messrs. Shroff Brothers', Hornby Row, the residue of their stock left on there removing to new premises, consisting of glassware, crockery, decorative articles, fancy goods, Reid and Barton's and other known maker's platedware, cutlery, toys, perambulators, culinery utensils, besides shop furniture—tables, chairs, cupboards, dining tables, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lots to the purchasers and the balance shall be paid and goods cleared away next day after sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

BOMBAY, 30TH DECEMBER, 1907.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instruction, from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the Premises on SATURDAY, the 4th January, 1908, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.)

The materials for removal of the following buildings:—

The materials of building Street Nos. 65, 1, 53, 55, 59, 61, 63, Case Nos. 11, 57, 59, 60, Gamdavi Road.

MENESSE & Co.

BOMBAY, 30TH DECEMBER, 1907.

KAMA-SHASTRA:
A Guide to Health, Wealth and Prosperity.
GRATIS; POST FREE.
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKER GOVINDJI.
A. N. Pharmacy.
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

SELF CURE NO FICTION! MARVEL UPON MARVEL!
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR,
lest without running a doctor's bill or falling into the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily and economically cure himself without the knowledge of a second party. By the introduction of
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION,
a complete revolution has been wrought in this department of medical science, whilst thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence.
THERAPION No. 1—A Sovereign Remedy for discharges from the urinary organs, superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases.
THERAPION No. 2—A Sovereign Remedy for [illegible] and secondary skin eruptions, ulcerations, [illegible] and swellings of the joints, and all those complaints which mercury and sarsaparilla are popularly but erroneously supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.
THERAPION No. 3—A Sovereign Remedy for debility, nervousness, impaired vitality, sleeplessness, distaste and incapacity for business or pleasure, love of solitude, blushing, indigestion, pains in the back and head, and all those disorders resulting from early error and excess which the faculty so persistently ignore, because so impotent to cure or even relieve.
THERAPION is sold by principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England 2/9 & 4/6. In ordering, state which of the three numbers required, and observe that the word "THERAPION" appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *December* 27.] [BOMBAY, *December* 28.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	83 1/16	1/16	
3 do. Rentes	95 1/4	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	muti	lated	
3½ do. Govt. Securities ...	muti	lated	
*Bar Silver in London ...	24 3/8		3/16
Do. do. 2 months' hence	24 5/8		3/16
Do. in New York ...	52 1/2		1/4
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·19		1 1/2
Do. do. do. Berlin.	20·52 1/2		3/4
Do. do. do. New York.	4 84 1/2	1/2	
Discount Bank of England Rate.	7 since	7th Nov.	
Do. Short London Bills.	6		1/8
Do. 3 months' sight Indian Bank Bills.	5 1/8	un	chgd
Do. 6 months' sight			
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	6 1/2	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	6 1/4	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	5 3/4	1/2	
Do. 7-day Market Loans	6 1/2	1	1/4

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 3/4d.

Mails.—The Bombay Mails of 14th Instant arrived at Brindisi on the evening of the 26th.

* Closing tone of Silver—Quiet.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay ...	...	£ 80,000
Gold to Bombay ...	...	£ 70,000

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion	...£39,700,000	Dec. £2,400,000
Public Deposits	... £5,600,000	Inc £ 400,000
Other Deposits	...£43,500,000	unchgd .....
Government Securities	£14,300,000	unchgd .....
Other Securities	...£23,000,000	Inc. £2,100,000
Notes and Gold	...£19,700,000	Dec. £2,700,000

The Bank's Reserve is 40 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

Liverpool—

Spots	...Quiet.
Futures	...Steady.
East Indian	...Quiet.
Manchester	...Steady.
Total Sales	...4,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 300
Imports	... 56,000
Mid-Americans	...6·08+04
Egyptian F.G.F. Brown ...	10 1/8 unchgd

Future Delivery Prices—

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May
5·59 —06	5·60 —06	5·61 —06	5·62 —06	5·63 —05

May-June	June-July	July-Aug	Aug.-Sept.
5·64 —05	5·64 —05	5·61 —05	5·53 —05

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	...145,000	bales.
Do. do. last year	...134,000	"
Exports to Great Britain	... 32,000	"
Do. to Continent ...	... 30,000	"

Spot Cotton—11·6 +10.

Futures—Month of Mar. 10·67+14 } Declined early owing to weak cables and advanced later through bull support and short-covering.

Do. do. May 10·71+13

New Orleans—

Spot Cotton —11 1/8—1/8

Futures—Month of March 10·83+07

Do. do. May 10·88+07

Closing Tone of Futures.—Steady.

Week's receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	Bales. ... 322,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain	... 97,000
Do. do. to France and Continent	... 157,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	...1,057,000
Do. do. at Interior Ports	... 534,000

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi C. I. F.—38½ Dec.-Jan.—London—Value—Canal.

Red F. A. Q. Karachi C. I. F.—Nominal.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :-

Brown Cawnpore 51 3/4 Dec.-Jany.—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.

Linseed :—

Tone of Linseed—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6 1/16—1/16

Rubber :—

Para Rubber—Mutilated.

Metals :—

Copper Braziers ...	...	£76
Yellow Metal ...	...	*d.* 6 11/16

Bar Iron :—

Belgian Ordinary Sizes F. O. B., Antwerp	£ 5 6 0
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge 4. O. B. 4 Z F. O. B. Liverpool	£ 12 2 6
Basic Steel Bars C. I. F. India	£ 5 16 3

ARRIVALS :—

"Umzumba"—"Castello."

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
	Rs.			
587 Bars Silver...	11,63,587	London	Peninsular	Yokohama Bank
433 Bars Silver...	8 74,009	London	Peninsular	Chartered Bank
1 Box Sovs ...	37,500	London	Peninsular	Hongkong Bank
35 Bars Silver..	72,572	London	Peninsular	International Bank
396 Bars Silver..	8,00,802	London	Peninsular	Mercantile Bank
392 Bars Silver..	5,83,318	London	Peninsular	Hongkong Bank
1 Box Sovs ...	19,500	London	Peninsular	Chartered Bank
2 Bundles Rs...	4,200	Muscat	Bulimba	Mack Mackenzie and Co
1 Bundle Rs ...	2,000	Bushire	Bulimba	Mack Mackenzie and Co
1 Bundle Sovs..	180	Verawal	Bulimba	Mack Mackenzie and Co
1 Bundle Rs ..	1,000	Dubai	Bulimba	Mack Mackenzie and Co
6 Bundles Rs..	12,000	Busreh	Bulimba	Mack Mackenzie and Co
3 Bundles Rs...	6,000	Muscat	Bulimba	Comptoir National
2 Bundles Rs...	5,500	Kuwait	Bulimba	D. Khimjee
4 Bundles Sovs	1,965	Busreh	Bulimba	Sundry Importers
Rs	9,400			
1 Box Sovs ...	15,000	London	Macedonia	Mercantile Bank of Bombay
1 Box Sovs ...	4,000	London	Peninsular	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING,] [28TH DECEMBER, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Exchange :—

The rates quoted are T. T. 1s. 3 29/32d., Demand 1s. 3 15/16d., and Credits (three months, 1s. 4¼d., but no business of any consequence was reported.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	...1s. 3 29/32d.
Demand Draft ...	...1s. 3 15/16d.
Credits—2 months' sight	...1s. 4 1/4d.
Do. 3 months' sight—France	170
Hongkong—30 days' sight ...	124
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	179 1/4

Government Paper :—

The opening quotations were Cash 96-5 and Settlement (6th proximo) 96-4, which rose at the result of the business that passed, though limited, by an eighth, the market having closed fairly firm at 96-7 and 96-6, respectively. The Calcutta rates are quoted a sixteenth lower in both directions.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 96·7
1st Settlement	" 96·6

Bullion :—

The London quotations for Bar Silver are Ready 24¼d. Forward 24¼d., which represent a decline of three-sixteenths, with a dull and weak market. The local rates *ex*-duty opened at Cash 65-11 and Settlement (January) 62-10, the latter having declined to 62-2, while the former was nominally unchanged, with no business transacted. The market, however, seems to be steady. Bar Gold quotations are unchanged.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	2	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	2	6
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver *ex* Duty—Ready	65	11	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	62	2	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

Prices were a trifle steadier this morning, but there is no life in the market and business drags. Shipments for the month are almost completed, and fresh business is conspicuous by its absence. We do not expect much improvement in the demand until after the New Year. The market closes quiet as under.

QUOTATIONS :—	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	272	March 08
Good M. G. Broach ...	266	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti	232/3	Jan. 08
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon	226	"
Fine M. G. Khbangaum Akola	219	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	219	"
Fine M. G. Muttia ...	205	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	200	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	205	"
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	197	"
Fine. M. G. Bengals ...	201	March 08.
F. G. H. G Bengals ...	188¼	Jan. 08.
Good Westerns ...	240/1	Apl-May
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	254	"

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone...	Firm.
Estimated Sales	4,000 bales.
Total Imports	52,000 "

Future Delivery Prices :—

D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.	M.-A.	A.-M.
5·68	5·68	5·70	5·71	5·72
+09	+08	+09	+09	+09
M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S.	
5·72	5·72	5·70	5·62	
+08	+08	+09	+09	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is slightly easier and there less business doing. We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	7 14 0 B. T.
April-May	"	8 10 0 R. T.

RAPESEED—

The market is steady but there is not much enquiry. We quote :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore...	Rs.	9 2 0 B. T.
Brown Delhi April-May ...	"	9 7 6 R. T.

Gingellyseed :—

The market is quiet but steady with little or no demand. We quote :—

Bold White, 85 p.c.	Rs.	62 8 0
" " 75 p.c.	"	61 4 0
Black Katni	"	56 0 0
White Havre...	"	62 8 0
Yellow Hinganghat	"	65 0 0

Poppyseed :—

Ready	Rs.	11 15 0
Apl.-May	"	11 4 0

Tone—Quiet.

Castorseed :—

Ready	Rs.	34 0 0
April-May	Rs.	33 8 0

Tone—Quiet.

Cottonseed :—

Rs. 23 8 0

Tone—Quiet but steady.

Mowraseed :—

Rs. 5 4 0

Tone—Easier.

GROUNDNUTS :—

Rs. 47 8 0 Jan.-Feb.

Tone—Steady.

Wheat :—

The market is firmer and prices continue to advance. We quote :—

White Delhi Ap.-May. ... Rs. 6 5 0 R. T.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—		
Bombay	1,385	
India	60	1/2
Indian Specie Bank	53	1/2
Mills :—		
David	381	1/4
Kohinoor...	725	
Manekji Petit	3,130	
Miscellaneous :—		
Banankua Manganese	Par.	
Bombay Steam Nav. Pref. ...	265	
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	40	
Railways :—		
Tapti Valley	425	

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	20,938	bales
Wheat	569	cwts
Linseed	28	"
Rapeseed	29	"
Gingellyseed	7,776	"
Poppyseed	6	"
Groundnuts	1,801	"
Castorseed	5,387	"
Rice	8,958	"
Myrabolams	6,715	"
Cottonseed	12,051	"
Mowraseed	1,444	"
Gram	921	"
Jowar	340	"
Maize	nil	"

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *December* 28.] [BOMBAY, *December* 29.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	83 3/8	5/16	
3 do. Rentes	95 1/4	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	101 1/2	1/2	
3½ do. Govt. Securities...	63 3/4	un	chgd*
*Bar Silver in London	24 3/8	un	chgd
Do. do. 2 months' hence	24 5/8	un	chgd
Do. in New York	52 1/2	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris	25·17		0/2
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·52		1/2
Do. do. do. New York	4·84 5/8	1/8	
Discount Bank of England Rate	7	since	7 Ulto
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight ...	6	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ...	5 1/8	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	6 1/2	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	6 1/2	1/4	
Interest Day-to-day Loans	6	1/4	
Do. 7-day Market Loans ...	6 3/4	1/4	

* Yesterday 101. ** Yesterday 83 3/4.

Amount paid into the Bank of England, £100,000

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)... 1s. 3¼.

COTTON.

Liverpool —

Spots	... Quiet.
Futures	... Steady.
East Indian	... Quiet.
Manchester	... Steady.
Total Sales	... 4,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	300 "
Imports	... 52,000 "
Mid-Americans	... 6·12+04 "
Egyptian F.G.F. Brown...	...10 1/8

Future Delivery prices :—

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl	Apl.-May.
5·68	5·69	5·70	5·71	5·72
		+09		

May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
5·73	5·72	5·66	5·61
4·09			
		+08	

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports...	... 57,000 bales.
Do. do. last year	... 43,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	... 24,000 "
Do. to Continent ...	... 38,000 "

Spot Cotton—11·60 unchgd.

Futures—Month of Mar. 10·61—06 } Advanced early owing to light interior movement and declined later through bearish visible supply figures.

Do Do May 10·55—06

New Orleans—

Spot Cotton— 11 1/8—unchgd.

Futures—Month of Mar. 10·86+03

Do do May 10·91+05

Closing tone of futures—

Cotton Stock in London .....

" Total *Visible Supply* .. Mutilated

" " " East Indian 178,000

" Quantity in Sight ... Mutilated

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales	22,000	bales
" Sold on Speculation	...	
" Sold for Exportation	2,000	"
" Amounts forwarded to Consumers	98,000	"
" Actual Exports	19,000	"
" Week's Imports	1,65,000	"
" Stock	7,77,000	"
Surat's Week's Sales	300	"
" Sold on Speculation	...	
" Sold for Exportation	...	
" Amount forwarded to Consumers	500	"
" Actual Exports	600	"
" Week's Imports	...	
" Stocks	17,000	"
Afloat Americans	360,000	"
" Indian	7,000	"

WHEAT.

Choice white Karachi C. I. F.—39 1/4 Dec.-Jan.—London—Sellers.

Red Karachi F. A. Q., C. I. F.—Nominal

Tone of Wheat—Yesterday dull.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Brown Cawnpore 51 3/4—Dec.-Jan.—Antwerp—Sellers.

Tone of Rapeseed.—Yesterday Quiet.

Linseed :-

Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 44 3/4 Dec.-Jany.—Hamburg—Sellers.

Tone of Linseed- Quiet but Steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6 1/16 unchgd.

Para Rubber 3/5 1/2d. Nominal.

THE MADRAS MARKET.

Banks.

Bank of Madras... ...	...	1,120
Bangalore Bank... ...	*Sellers*	125
Commercial Bank	...	19-8
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref	...	65

Mills and Presses.

Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk...	...	70
Do. do. 6 per cent Deb. 1910	...	1,000
Buckingham Mill 7 per cent Pref. 1st Jany.	...	100
Do. do. do. 31st Dec.	...	1,075
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1909	...	1,000
Carnatic	...	520
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1913	...	1,000
Coimbatore Spinning & Weaving	...	147-8
Coral	...	135
Jamalamudugu Press	...	400
Madras United S. W. & M.	...	2,800
Madura	...	130
Mysore Spinning & Manufacturing ...	*nom.*	200
Tinnevelly	...	500
Tadpatri Press (Ord.)	...	550
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref.	...	100
Tirupur Press	...	450

Miscellaneous.

Arbuthnot's Industrials 6 p. c. Cum. Pref.		*Nom.*
Burmah Oil Coy.	...	65*s.*
Cochin State Railway 5 per cent. Loan (1911)		102
Ditto ditto 4 per cent. Loan (1918)		98
Deccan Sugar and Abkari, Ld. (Ord.)		... *Sellers*
Ditto 7 per cent 1st Mort. Deb. (1913)		*Sellers* 1,000
Ditto ditto (1909)		*Sellers* 1,000
E. I. Distilleries & Sugar Factories (Ord.)		... 9*s.* 6*d.*
Do. 5 per cent. Deb.		...*cum interest* £100
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref.		... *Sellers* 20*s.*
Indian Aluminium	...	90
Indian Cycle and Engineering 7 per cent. Deb.		90
Malabar Timber Yard & Saw Mills ...		*Sellers* 100
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref.		*Sellers* 100
McDowell and Co. (Ord.)	*Sellers*	150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref ...		100
Madras Railway 5 per cent. Guaranteed	...	£111
Do. 4½ per cent. Guaranteed	...	£103
Madras Electric Tramways ...		...*nom* £1
Madras Electric Tramway Company 5 per cent. Sterling Debentures ...		... £99
Madras Electric Supply Corpn. (10*s.* paid)		...12*s.* 6*d.*
Massey and Co. (Ord.)	...	135
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.		100
Mysore Chromium	...	70
New Mysore Manganese		...22*s.* 6*d.*
Oakes and Co. (Ord.)	...	100
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	*Sellers*	100
Do. 5 per cent. Debentures 1910...	*Sellers*	100
Ootacamund Municipal 6 per cent. Debs.	*Buyers*	100
Oriental Benefit and Deposit Society	...	11-8
Peninsular Mineral (Rs. 50 paid) ...	*Sellers*	78
Rammad Raj Sterling 5 per cent. First Mortgage Debentures Nos. 1 to 1750		£101
Sivagunga Zemindary 5 per cent. Mortgage Leasehold Bonds, Nos. 1 to 1000...		... £100
Smith, W. E. & Co. (Ord.) ...	...	140
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.		106
South Indian Railway Debentures ...		... £119
Do. (Capital Stock, 1911)...		... £103
Southern India Rubber (Rs. 55 paid)		*Sellers* 45
Shell Transport and Trading Company		... 48*s.*
Do. 5 per cent. Preference		... £ 9½
Shimoga Manganese	*Sellers*	75
Spencer and Co. (Ord.)	*Buyers*	150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.		107
Tanjore District Board 4 per cent. Railway Loan, Redeemable 1920 ...		... 97¼
United Coffee Growers		... 50
Vizianagram Mining		... 20*s.*

INDIAN GOLD MINES.

Latest Quotations.

Anantapur Gold, 15*s.* paid ...	...14*s.* 6*d.*
Balaghat, fully paid	... 7*s.*
Do. 10 o/o Preference fully paid	... 17*s.*
Champion Reef, fully paid ...	...6*s.* 6*d.*
Deccan Goldfield Development (5*s.* paid)	... 1*d.*
Dharwar Gold, fully paid... ...	...14*s.* 3*d.*
Dharwar Reefs,* fully paid ...	... 9*s.* 6*d.*
Glenrock (9*s.* 9*d.* paid) ...	... 3*d.*
Goldfields of Dharwar	... 7*s.* 6*d.*
Goldfields of Mysore	... 3*d.*
Hosur Gold Mines (15*s.* 4*d.* paid) ...	... 1*s.* 6*d.*
Hutti (Nizam's), fully paid ...	...30*s.* 6*d.*
Hyderabad (Deccan)	...43*s.* 9*d.*
Indian Mines Syndicate (3*s.* 6*d.* paid)	... 1*d.*
Kempinkote (New), fully paid ...	... 3*d.*
Mysore Gold, fully paid	...£4-18-9
Mysore Reefs (Ord.)	... 1*d.*
Mysore West (19*s.* paid) ...	... 6*d.*
Mysore Wynaad (10*s.* paid) ...	... 6*d.*
Nanjungod, fully paid	*Sellers* Rs. 7-8
Nundydroog, fully paid	... 19*s.* 6*d.*
Ooregum, fully paid (Ordinary) ...	... 7*s.* 3*d.*
Ooregum Preference, fully paid ...	... 10*s.* 6*d.*
Road Block, fully paid	*Sellers* 3*d.*
Sangli, 10*s.* paid	... 2*s.* 6*d.*
Shimoga Goldfields (Rs. 5 paid) ...	... Rs. 5
Topuldodi (Nizam's) 15*s.* paid ...	... 1*s.* 6*d.*

* Four Dharwar Reefs shares for every three Dharwar Gold shares.

THE "Cochin Gazette" of the 21st instant contains the Dewan's review of the Report on the Forest Administration of the State for the past year. Necessarily the review contains another lengthy reference to the Cochin Forest Tramway, the irregular financing of which has been such a drain on the resources of the State as to largely nullify the profits accruing to the State from its valuable forests. In his general remarks the Dewan hopes that a more economical system of expenditure will be introduced into the Forest Department and that the forests, one of the most valuable assets of the State, will be worked with due regard to their proper maintenance in a state of continued productiveness.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot ; 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 1 for six lines, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

DR. J. J VELLOZ—December 22, at the residence of Mrs. L. C. Pinto, Cavel,. Funeral will leave for Matunga this afternoon at 4-30 S. T. Friends will kindly accept this intimation.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HEWITT—December 22, at St. John's Parsonage, Krishnagar the wife of the Rev. J. F. Hewitt, of a daughter.

HILL—December 24, at Calcutta, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Hall Hill, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BAILEY—BOOTH—December 22, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev. Canon Jackson, assisted by the Venerable the Archdeacon of Calcutta, Walter Lang Bailey, of Boston, U. S. A., to Isabel Booth, daughter of the late John Booth, of Ambleside, Westmoreland.

BRAND—RICHMOND—December 24, at the Wesleyan Church, St John's Hill, Bangalore, by the Rev. A. R. Slater, George Eliard Brand, Conductor, P. W. D., to Marion Bessie, youngest daughter of R. R. Richmond.

BROWNRIGG—LINDSEY BADCOCK—December 22, at St. George's Cathedral, Madras, by the Ven'ble the Archdeacon of Madras the Rev. Ernest G. Brownrigg, youngest son of the late Canon Robert G. Brownrigg, 7, Norris Mount, Co. Wexford, to Evelyn Annie, elder daughter of the Rev. Lindsey T. Lindsey Badcock, Hayes, Middlesex.

DEATHS.

RHES—December 21, at Agra, Venetia Constance the dearly loved wife of George S. Rees, aged 35 years.

TURNER—December 22 at Bath, Mary Frances Coleridge, the dearly loved wife of Colonel A. L. M. Turner, R. A.

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TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 11m. Sun sets, 6h. 11m. High water, 6-21m., 8-8a. Low water, 0-31m., 1-32a.

Third Indian Industrial Conference at Surat.

All India Moslem League at Karachi.

St. Mary's Ex-Students' Union, Bachelors' Alfresco Dance, Woodland Hall, Mazagon, 9-30 p. m.

Skating Rink, Esplanade, 9-30 p. m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade, 7 p.m., 8-30 p.m., and 10 p. m.

The Empire Cinematograph, Framji Cowasji Hall, 7 p.m., 8-30 p m., and 10 p.m.

Mr. Stevenson's Billiard Exhibition, Pyrke's Billiard Rooms, Apollo Bunder, 9-15 p. m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Tuesday, December 31.—New Year Eve: Bank holiday. Sun rises, 7h. 11m. Sun sets, 6h. 11m. High water, 7h. 32m., 9-10a. Low water, 1-53m., 2-19a.

Wednesday, January 1.—New Year's Day. Bank Holiday. Parade of Troops in Garrison. Bombay Extra Races. Sun rises, 7h., 12m.; Sun sets, 6h. 12m.; High water, 8-38m., 10-3a.; Low water, 2-58m., 3-5a.

Thursday, January 2.—Bank holiday. Sun rises, 7h. 12m. Sun sets, 6h. 13m. High water, 9-37m., 10-52a. Low water, 3-54m., 3-50a.

Friday, January 3.—Municipal Standing Committee, 2-30 p. m. Sun rises, 7h. 13m. Sun sets. 6h. 13m, High water, 10-31m., 11-38a. Low water, 4-45m., 4-35a.

DEAD BODY OF A MENDICANT.—The dead body of a Hindu mendicant was found on Mazagon Road on Friday last.

DESERTED CHILD.—On Wednesday last the dead body, in a decomposed state, of a female child was found wrapped in a red piece of cloth floating in a well off Panaswadi Road.

A FATAL FALL.—Kundun Devi, a Hindu aged 8, was seated on a labour cart which was being driven along the Nesbit Lane, when he accidentally fell down on the ground, sustaining injuries to his head. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he succumbed to his injuries.

DISEASED MEAT.—On Friday night Mr. Mirza, Inspector of Municipal Markets, who was on special duty between Coorla and Sion, arrested about 20 persons on a charge of importing 2,000 lbs. of meat without a license. The meat was taken to the Dadar Municipal Stables, where on inspection it was found to be diseased meat and was in consequence destroyed.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A LORRY.—On Friday last a Hindu girl, named Girdubai, aged 2 years, while playing on the siding of the new Harbour Branch Railway off Sion Road, was accidentally knocked down by a lorry conveying mud. The lorry passed over the child's thigh, fracturing the upper portion. She was taken to the J. J. Hopital, where she has been detained for treatment.

FIRE AT WORLI.—On Saturday at 2-30 a.m. a fire broke out in a bamboo and jowlie hut in a piece of ground belonging to one Dadoba Bhasker Seth at Worli, Madli-Pakadi Road. The inmates of the hut, who were mill-hands, were asleep by 10 p.m. A naked kerosine oil lamp was left alight in the hut, and it is believed that the breeze carried the flame to the jowlie and set it ablaze. The DeLisle Road hand manual and the Chinchpoogly fire-engine were quickly on the scene. The total damage to the hut and personal effects of the inmates is estimates at Rs. 190.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—On Friday, at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Newly charged one Sakina Bai with criminal breach of trust. There were two charges against the accused. The first charge against the accused was that she borrowed two lotas from the sister of Mr. Gasper Fernandes. In the second charge it appears that the accused took lotas from several persons saying she wanted them to bring milk in them. The accused was sentenced on the first charge to three weeks' rigorous imprisonment and on the other charge to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

CHAUFFEUR CHARGED.—On Friday, at Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Favel, of the Criminal Investigation Department, charged Sam Rawson, a European, with cheating. It appears from evidence that the accused was a chauffeur in the employ of Lieutenant Wood, of the 12th Lancers, now stationed at Sialkote. The Bombay Police received certain information from the Police authorities of Sialkote, in consequence of which Inspector Favel arrested the accused on Friday afternoon in Bombay. The Magistrate ordered the accused to be sent to Sialkote to be tried there.

COURT WASTED WHILE COUNSEL WAS MARRIED.—The London correspondent of the "Parsi" writes:—Yet another Anglo-Parsi marriage has taken place here. Dr. Naoroji Merwanji Tarachand, a son of the late Mr. Merwanji Tarachand of Cumballa Hill, Bombay, practising as a Barrister in Mansfield, is married to Miss Florence Bowler. It will amuse your readers to know how the Mansfield Court was made to wait while Dr. Tarachand was being married. He was defending a collier before the local Bench of Magistrates on the wedding day when he asked the Court if the case could be postponed for an hour, as he had engagement at the registry office, where he was to be married. The Bench consented and the doctor proceeded to the registry office, where the ceremony took place. Thus the Court waited while counsel was married!

TRAGIC DEATH.—Yesterday, at Parel, Mr. E. T. Lambert, Deputy Coroner, held an inquest relative to the death of one Rugival Sing Ramadhin, a porter on the Parel Station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. On Saturday night the deceased was on duty on the up platform of the station. After an up-train left, was found that the deceased had been run over. The deceased was found lying between the outer fall of the up line and the platform. He was lying on his back, his skull was fractured, and his brain had come out and was strewn over the ballast and rails. The deceased's duties were to attend on the platforms, to open and shut carriage doors and generally to attend to the passengers. A brother of the deceased deposed that the shoes which the latter wore were heavy with iron on the soles and were likely to cause him to slip. The Deputy Station Master thought the deceased must have slipped and fallen while trying to shut a door. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death by injuries received by an accidental fall on to the rail and being run over by the train.

A CHRISTMAS TREAT.—Wednesday morning was a red-letter event in the lives of the little boys of Bhaoo Master's School at Dongri, when Rao Saheb Balkrishna B. Tanaji Nakhwa, J. P, entertained them to a Christmas treat which was as unexpected as pleasant. The worthy Rao Saheb swooped down Santa Claus-like laden with "mitais" of various kinds and books, caps, etc., galore, so that each little scholar was the delighted recipient of a souvenir of Christmas 1907. Accompanying the Rao Saheb were many of his coadjutors in the worthy cause of the education of the backward classes, amongst whom were Rao Saheb Rukare, J. P., and Messrs. Powar, Mangaokar, B

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The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, DEC. 30, 1907.

THE NEW ALIGARH LEADER.

LIKE his predecessor, the Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk, the Mahomedan gentleman who was elected to fill the vacant Secretaryship at Aligarh, acquired his experiences of official life and knowledge of statesmanship at Hyderabad under that consummate master of Oriental statecraft, Sir Salar Jung. In one of the speeches made by the new Mussalman member of the India Council, before his departure from Bombay, he declared that Salar Jung was "the first gentleman in India and its greatest politician and patriot since Aurangzebe". Although historical scholars may not agree to the elevation of the last of the great Moguls to such high rank, there is no question that Mr. Syed Hoosain Bilgrami's panegyric was a well-merited tribute to the memory and services of the eminent Hyderabad Minister. One quality which he possessed to a remarkable degree was the ability to judge (to "size up" as the Americans say) an individual or a situation and to make no mistakes concerning either. This was especially noticeable in his selections of the North Westerners, when he was picking men for his new Civil Service and to aid him in building up an administration out of the shapeless chaos he had inherited from his predecessors in office. Salar Jung might have found his material in the land of the five rivers, but he had probably heard of the "Punjab head," a feature which is not confined to the European officials of that satrapy, and did not wish to import it to Hyderabad, where it might have largely developed amidst congenial surroundings. He chose the North-West Provinces as being the most advanced intellectual centre of Mahomedanism, and the majority of his officials were men who had been trained in their Revenue and Judicial schools, or in those of Delhi which is just beyond the border.

By common consent the most notable amongst the group of men who aided in the formation of the new Hyderabad Administration of the Seventies were Mehdi Ali, Aga Mirza Beg (Server Jung), Syed Hoosain Bilgrami and Mushtak Hossain (Vikar-ul-Mulk). The last of these is the gentleman whom the Mussulmans of Upper India have just chosen to guide the fortunes of their Alma Mater, and to continue the splendid social reformation inaugurated by Sir Syed Ahmed and carried on by Mehdi Ali until his demise a few weeks ago. Mushtak Hoosain had received some judicial training before he went to Hyderabad, and his first appointment there was the Secretaryship to Nawab Bushir-ud-Daulah (afterwards Sir Assman Jah), who was then in charge of the Legal tribunals of the State. In this capacity Mushtak Hoosain was able to initiate some useful reforms, but he had only been in Hyderabad three or four years when circumstances arose which brought about his temporary retirement from the service. These were connected with a bitter feud then existing between the members of the powerful Shums-ul-Umrah family (to which the Judicial Minister belonged), concerning the division of the ancestral property and Jagirs. With characteristic energy Mushtak Hoosain threw himself into the fight on the side of his official chief, and as party passions were fierce and unscrupulous at the time, an opportunity was soon found of impeaching the integrity of the zealous Secretary. As the Residency then practically headed the opposition to Salar Jung, in consequence of his demands for the rendition of Berar, the incident was used to deprive him of the services of a valuable official, and Mushtak Hoosain went into exile for a few years. But with the reversal of his predecessor's Hyderabad policy by Lord Ripon, came an opportunity for his restoration to the Service, and one of the earliest requests made by Salar Jung was that the ex-Judicial Secretary should be permitted to return to the Deccan. This was agreed to without hesitation by the Government of India and Mushtak Hoosain, as a member of the Revenue Board and a Subadar (Commissioner) rendered excellent service to the State as an organiser and reformer in its principal department. On the abolition of the Board, he became Revenue Secretary to Government, a position he held until his retirement a dozen years ago.

When his old Chief, Sir Asman Jah, became Prime Minister in the year of Queen Victoria's Jubilee, Mushtak Hoosain was naturally selected as his principal adviser, and took an active share in all the incidents which marked that somewhat stormy period of Hyderabad politics. A recapitulation of these would possess no particular interest for the present generation, but a few of the principal ones may be recalled. The celebrated Abdul Huk was then one of the leading officials of the State, and forceful exponent of its Mining and Railway politics, as exemplified by the sale of the old Hyderabad-Wadi-Line to a new Company, the construction of the Bezwada Section, and the formation of that interesting Corporation, the Deccan Mining Company. But there were circumstances connected with the evolution of the latter which led to a Parliamentary enquiry, and eventually to Abdul Huk's retirement from the Hyderabad Service—a result which Mehdi Ali and Mushtak Hosain were credited, rightly or wrongly, with bringing about. The disappearance of the first English adviser sent to Hyderabad also happened during Sir Asman Jah's ministry, and his departure was not viewed with regret, as his tactlessness and inability to keep aloof from politics, had neutralised any good effects that might have justified the appointment. During this period also there occurred the well-remembered Pamphlet Case which revealed some sordid incidents in the domestic concerns of a high official and resulted in his banishment. And finally, there was that *cause celebre*, the Diamond incident, which commenced in Hyderabad and ended in Calcutta with the acquittal of Mr. Jacob from charges in connection with the purchase of the stone which is now amongst the State jewels. It is opparent from these facts that the latter portion of Mustak Hoosain's career in Hyderabad was not devoid of exciting incidents, which one can hardly realise as having happened in a State which is now noted for its placid prosperity and freedom from undesirable episodes under the personal guidance of the Nizam. On his retirement from the Deccan, Mushtak Hoosain, who had suffered painful domestic bereavements, led the life of a recluse for some time in his native town of Amroha. He made the pilgrimage to Mecca, and for a period it was not expected that he would re-appear in Mahomedan public life. But the attractions of Aligarh, of which he has always been a devoted adherent, gradually overcame this disinclination, and years ago he joined its governing board, and has since displayed the greatest personal interest in all matters touching its advancement. He has also taken an active share in all the recent Mahomedan Educational and Social conferences and as a speaker and lecturer has won a reputation second only to that of the distinguished Mussulman whom he is now succeeding. His knowledge of English is slight, but he is a fine Oriental classical scholar, a facile writer in Eastern tongues, and an indefatigable worker. He has not the eloquence which procured for Mehdi Ali, years ago, the appellation of the Indian Demosthenes, nor does he possess the personal magnetism which attracted and bound people to his predecessor. But he has great powers of organization, endless industry, supplemented by a profound conviction of the great future before Indian Mussulmans, as symbolised by Aligarh. The fact that their selection of him was unanimous indicates that this confidence is reciprocal and that they believe him to be a worthy and competent successor of the men who inaugurated and carried forward the Moslem renascence in the East.

ON RIBBONS AND STARS. READERS who are interested in noble and knightly orders, decorations, and ranks in precedence are doubtless aware that some time ago King Edward decided that knightly distinctions were not to be used in future as part of the name of any business firm. Many firms had in the past incorporated the Knighthood given to a member of the firm in the style and title of the house, as, for instance, Sir Charles Reed and Sons, the well-known typefounders, and in a score of other instances which we could mention. This is, of course, an unlicensed use of a Knighthood, unless the title has been conferred on account of eminence in the particular branch of commerce in which the firm engages, which is very seldom, or never, the case. A Knighthood is an entirely personal honour, given generally for service rendered outside business, and it certainly is a very improper use of it to incorporate it in the title of a commercial firm. Nowadays when a man of business is knighted he is given "a straight tip" on the subject by the Lord Chamberlain. But of course, there remains the justification that the title is an actuality—that it has been honourably won. That we grant although what is right is not always what is discreet. But what are we to say when honours are used which have not been granted? Everybody knows that in France and Italy there are "Marquises" and "Dukes" who yesterday were mustard-manufacturers and drug-dealers. Hence these loud-sounding titles often carry no distinction, for everybody knows they are worthless. But such is not the case in Britain. There are no Barons and Earls within the Peerage of England whose honours are not properly authenticated. Nor is the use of letters after names abused to any great extent, and certainly not by persons of real eminence. We are therefore greatly surprised to notice how persistently Madame Albani uses the letters "O. M." after her name. The Order of Merit, the members of which are Britain's aristocracy of genius, is limited to twenty-four members. The *Daily Telegraph* says: "It has been commonly assumed that the distinction was limited to men, but though Miss Florence Nightingale is the first lady entitled to use the letters O.M. after her name, there was in the institution of the order no such limitation as that referred to." Most of the home papers reproduce the short list of distinguished persons possessing the O. M., from Earl Roberts to Miss Nightingale. Madame Albani's name is not among them. But according to "Who's Who" Madame Albani possesses "Orders of Merit of England, Denmark and Germany," and the "Who's Who" notices are almost invariably written by the subjects of them. It may be mentioned that no foreign Order of Merit would entitle Madame Albani to put "O. M." after her name, not even if she had received official permission to wear such a foreign order from King Edward. We should deeply regret to say anything which might sound like disparagement of a great lady who has been for a generation her countrymen's popular idol, but right is right, and whereas the use of the letters by a provincial music-hall singer would deceive nobody, when they are used by Madame Albani they carry a significance which should be so clear that all who run may read.

THE YEAR OF THREE PARTIES. HISTORY repeats itself in politics as in wars. The year 1907 has seen the most marvellous change in the political feeling of Englishmen within living memory, and once again there are three great parties of politicians within the realm. How long this condition of things will remain is still to be seen. The uprise of the Socialist party has been so sudden, so utterly beyond the ken of the prophets of, say, but five years ago, that it is not inconceivable that its day will soon be spent, and the normal political conditions ere long again prevail. That, however, is the merest hazard, and for the moment the outlook must be faced with candour. The great Socialist polls in the Colne Valley, Jarrow and North West Staffordshire might have been taken for fluke polls; but any doubt on the subject was ended at West Hull, where the Socialist polled 4,512, only a few hundreds less than the successful Liberal candidate, and practically the same as the Tory total. From now, so far at least as the upper half of England is concerned, every bye-election will be fought by a representative of each of the Conservative, Liberal and Socialist parties, and at the present rate of the growth of Socialism the two historic parties look like being overwhelmed. Nothing succeeds like success, they say, and certainly the Hull bye-election bears out the truth of the adage with undisguisable clearness. At West Hull the Liberal vote fell three thousand upon the total of less than two years ago, while the Tories lost a thousand votes all of which went to make up the record Socialist total. If this rate of increase be maintained for another year every Tory and Liberal seat would be lost at a General Election and the next Ministerial Party would be entirely Socialist. This is a stupendous outlook. Such a catastrophe cannot be thought of without horror. There are three possibilities by which this calamity may be averted—the political stability of the southern half of England, which is more agricultural than commercial in character, and the population not so congested in large towns; the chance that the Red Flood may have spent itself before the present Government, which has still a huge majority, goes out of office; or the coalition of the Liberal and Tory parties at the elections against the Socialist; either of these three alternatives is possible, though only the first is likely. In the southern half of England the farming interest is still very strong; and the Socialists of England have stubborn stuff to work upon in Hodge. During the last two years it has been invariably the case that the bye-elections have shewn that the agricultural labourer has recovered from his Dear Loaf Fright of two years ago, and now polls Blue, as he has done pretty generally for the last thirty years. The next test of this statement will be in the extreme south of England, at Ashburton in Devon. The death of Mr. Justice Kekewich necessitated a new Judicial appointment, and Mr. Eve, K.C., M.P. for Ashburton, was selected. We do not know who are the candidates at the bye-election which this appointment necessitates, but Mr. Eve's Liberal majority two years ago was 1,283, and we are willing to stake our professional reputation on the prophecy that the Liberal who is certain to succeed Mr. Eve will lose that odd 283 votes. We are assuming, of course, that notwithstanding Hull, no Socialist interferes with the plain fight between Conservatism and Liberalism so far south as Ashburton, though that is by no means a foregone conclusion. The result of the Ashburton bye-election will be awaited with keen interest.

THE Viceroy and Countess Minto give a Fancy Dress Ball at Government House, Calcutta, on the 8th proximo, at which Their Excellencies will personate Lord and Lady Minto of a century ago.

THE N. Y. K. steamer "Takasaki Maru" left Moji yesterday for Hongkong.

THE demand for cash to move the Burma rice crop is increasing and dearer money is expected shortly.

THERE will be the usual Proclamation Parade of all troops in the Garrison on Wednesday at half-past eight.

MR. G. H. LEMAISTRE, Under Secretary, P.W.D., Government of India, has been appointed Deputy Secretary in the same department.

AT their meeting on Saturday the Directors of the Bank of Bengal made no change in the rate for Demand Loans, which remains at six per cent.

THE *Empire* reports the death from cholera in Madras of Mr. F. H. E. Lamb, the well-known Calcutta Golfer. He had gone to spend Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. Walferstan.

Russia has during the past season been India's best customer for tea, having already absorbed nearly twenty-five million lbs. against sixteen millions last year. The demand for dust for Hankow, where it is converted into bricks for China consumption, has also increased beyond all expectations.

CAPTAIN LAWRENCE NORCOCK, of the Royal Marine Light Infantry, has been appointed to Ceylon as Naval Intelligence Officer, in succession to Major Pryce Peacock, whose term of service has expired. Captain Norcock, who is now in England, will arrive in Ceylon in February next and will serve three years.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway for the week ending 9th November last amounted to Rs. 1,268, being a decrease on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 697. The total earnings from 1st July to 9th November last were Rs. 34,814, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 74.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 9th November last amounted to Rs. 8,853, being a decrease on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 11,535. The total earnings from 1st July to 9th November last were Rs. 2,19,993, being a decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 26,426.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 9th November last amounted to Rs. 3,642, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 71. The total earnings from 1st July to 9th November last were Rs. 77,707, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 15,969.

A YOUNG Asiatic, named Horace Narik, an author and the son of a banker in Smyrna, has been removed to an asylum for writing threatening letters to Queen Alexandra. Her Majesty was greatly troubled by these missives, and especially some references in them to the late Queen Victoria. The letters were at last handed to the Comptroller and, by him, placed before the Chief Commissioner of Police. It was decided that the wisest and kindest method of dealing with the problem would be to put Mr. Narik under control.

MR. ANDREW CARNEGIE has granted a pension of £6 per month to Mrs. Ida Lewis Wilson whose record of heroism during a lifetime spent in the lighthouse at Lime Rock, Newport (Rhode Island), has gained for her the title of the Grace Darling of the United States.

"RHODES," says a writer in a daily paper, treating of England's chances in the Test Match, "is the type of cricketer who can with equal celerity break up a long partnership or score a hundred runs." This does not seem particularly high praise. It takes two or three hours to make a century. Rhodes can surely break up a partnership in less time than that.

THE announcement that King Edward's great diamond will probably be taken to Amsterdam to be cut, and that it may be reduced in weight to 1,000 carats, shows how much these great gems lose in the process of cutting. For modern gems large gems the loss is generally reckoned as about half, but for one of such size as the Cullinan it is admitted that it cannot with safety be estimated at less than two-thirds.

THE authorities of Swarthmore College, Pennsylvania, have declined a gift of £600,000 offered on condition that the students should not play football. Swarthmore College is a Quaker institution, and the bequest was made by the late Mrs. Anna Jeanes who belonged to the Society of Friends. The students of the College who have a record in intercollegiate sport of which they are very proud protested strongly against the acceptance of the legacy.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE FRENCH BUDGET.

German Naval Estimates.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
PARIS, DECEMBER 14.

The French Chamber of Deputies working under great pressure has succeeded in disposing of the estimates for 1908 in time for the Senate to consider them before the end of the year. As a rule the estimates never get passed until February, sometimes not until March, the public services being provided for in the interim by monthly votes on account. The Chamber felt bound to work hard, for once, in order to retrieve its reputation, which was greatly damaged in the constituencies when the deputies doubled their own legislative salaries. The House further courted popular favour by voting a shorter term of supplementary military service. The electorate also highly approved of the adoption of the Government Bill for the re-distribution of land not built upon, since that measure entailed the postponement for at least three years of the unpopular income-tax scheme. Even then it may be doubted whether this impost will be voted despite the assurance of so many financial experts that the condition of French finance renders it absolutely necessary, since there is no other available resource of equal productiveness.

Electioneering considerations had much to do with the vote of the Chamber reducing the term of supplementary military service. Hitherto the reservists have attended two of the annual army manœuvres of 28 days each and the territorialists or soldiers of the territorial reserve have had to serve a thirteen days' period of drill. According to the new proposal the reservists will only have to attend one manœuvre period of 21 days and a second of a fortnight, while the territorialists will only be called out for one week's drill. These reductions were strongly opposed by General Picquart, the War Minister, and all the competent military authorities as endangering the security of the National Defence. Nevertheless the War Minister did not make it a cabinet question.

The "Direction de l'Infanterie" observes somewhat bitterly in its report that it is incomprehensible that the present generation should not, like their predecessors, be ready to conform to the exigencies of the National Defence. It remains to be seen what the Senate will do, and it is probable enough that many of the Deputies who gave a popular vote for reduction secretly hoped that the Senate might reverse their decision.

The reporter of the War Budget Committee considers that the application of the two years' service system is incompatible with the maintenance in Algeria of 13,000 soldiers from the mother country. The places of these 13,000 young Frenchmen ought to be filled by natives, and the committee therefore proposes the application to Algeria of the system of three years' compulsory service existing in Tunis. It is suggested that from 15,000 to 20,000 Algerian natives should be enrolled annually, while the existing cavalry and infantry regiments should be maintained as at present. But that means France could raise in case of need a force of 120,000 native soldiers of less than 33 years of age in Algeria and Tunis.

The Chamber has adopted the main proposal of M. Chaumet, the reporter of the Naval Estimates Committee, for the complete reorganization of the French Navy.

There will not, however, be a preliminary committee of enquiry as the reporter suggested. The work is to be begun at once by the Minister of Marine, who will present as soon as possible a naval organic Bill. The Minister proposes to build a number of big battleships comparable with the largest war vessels of the other Powers—and so the mad race in naval expenditure goes on and all in the sacred name of peace! No limitation of armaments—no Naval or Military retrenchment. One may well ask whether universal bankruptcy, or universal war or a general revolt of the overtaxed masses crushed by the weight of their peace panoply will not be the end of it.

RIVAL MOORISH SULTANS.

Mulai Hafid and his Minister of War Sid of Madani, Kaid of the Glani have appealed to France through the well known Moroccan explorer, the Marquis de Segonzac, to remain neutral in the struggle between the rival Sultans. Mulai Hafid is declared to be opposed to a Holy War. He only seeks to restore order and security and thus to open Morocco to all nations. Mulai Hafid will respect those who remained neutral and in any case does not wish to provoke a second Casablanca. It depended, however, on the French that a Holy War should not be declared. He repudiated any responsibility for attacks made upon General Drude at Casablanca. He had in fact tried to restrain the Shawai.

The Military situation existing between the rival Sultans is at present somewhat comical, inasmuch as Mulai Hafid's troops appear to be hesitating to advance to attack those of Abdul Aziz, which on their side absolutely refuse to attack Mulai Hafid's army. Abdul Aziz himself is, they say, thoroughly scared.

Affairs continue brisk on the Algerian frontier, where General Lyantey has his hands full enough with the redoubtable Beni-Snassen and their allies. There was a report that the Beni-Snassen had made overtures to the French General for peace and pardon, but it has not yet been confirmed. On the contrary General Lyantey has just organised three columns to operate against them. This expedition into Moroccan territory under the General's personal command is expected to last about a fortnight. The three columns mustering a total of about 8,000 men will operate in a quadrilateral comprised between the frontier and the Mulaya on the one side and a line passing through Ujda and Ala Sidi Mellouk on the other. It is understood that journalists will be refused permission to follow the operations on Moroccan soil. Reinforcements have been sent to the French redoubt of Martimprey near the frontier; a French force of 1,500 men has occupied, without encountering any serious resistance, the market town of Agbal on Moorish territory which has lately been used as a rallying point by the Beni-Snassen.

HONOUR FOR RUDYARD KIPLING.

Dr. Alfrid Bernhard Nobel, the Swedish inventor of dynamite who died in 1896, would seem, by the terms of his will, to have felt some compunction or remorse on account of the tremendously increased powers of destruction which his invention conferred upon belligerents, to say nothing of anarchists and other advocates of sudden elimination by what French Extremists pleasantly term l'action directe. Do we not know them, in fact, as dynamitards? Having invented the same, Dr. Nobel sought apparently to provide the antidote by munificent annual donations to eminent advocates of peace, men of science and representatives of literature who are chosen by competent and impartial judges appointed under the trust.

Each of the fortunate elect receives a sum of seven thousand pounds, sometimes a little more, together with a gold medal and a diploma. The peace prize is awarded at Christiana, the others at Stockholm. This year the recipients have been as follows. The peace prize is divided between Signor Ernesto Moneta (Italy) and M. Louis Renault (France). The latter was one of the leading French representatives at the recent Hague Conference.

Literature prize, Mr. Rudyard Kipling; Physics, Professor Michelson (America); Chemistry, Dr. Buchner (Germany); Medicine, Dr. Laveran (France.)

The choice of Mr. Rudyard Kipling for the prize of literature is warmly eulogised in France The Vicomte de Vogue, in an article appearing in the Paris "Figaro," mentions that when consulted by the Swedish Academy regarding the presentation of a candidate for Literature he proposed the name of Rudyard Kipling, of whom he remarks:

"After Shakespeare and the immortal creator of Robinson Crusoe, no one helps us to understand the English prodigy better than Kipling. He expresses and sums up a force which subjugates the universe."

M. Louis Renault, who shares with Signor Moneta the peace prizes, is president of the Law Faculty in Paris and a world-renowned professor of international law.

THE KAISER'S RETURN TO BERLIN.

The Kaiser is back in Berlin after a most enjoyable five weeks' visit to England, where his reception not only by his Royal hosts but by the people generally has been of the most cordial description, unmarred by any untoward incident whatever. It may be hoped from the Emperor's language on several public occasions while in England that the Imperial visit will really have the effect of introducing a permanent better-ment in Anglo-German relations or rather in the feelings between the two nations, more particularly as manifested in the press of both countries, but more particularly in that of Germany. England does not, of course, stand in anything like the same relationship to Germany as France does. Nevertheless England like France can only regard deeds not words as the test of sincerity on Germany's part.

There appears to be little, if any, hope at present of the infusion of any really friendly spirit in Germany's policy towards France. In Moroccan affairs the German attitude remains as unsatisfactory as before, while in Alsace Lorraine, besides the extensive military measures being taken by Germany, the Germanisation of those provinces is unrelentingly pursued by the elimination of French in favour of the German language wherever possible, very much on the system adopted by Prussia in Prussian Poland. England in Moroccan affairs supports France and cannot therefore remain indifferent to an unfriendly policy on Germany's part towards her Western neighbour. As regards the large increase in the German naval estimates, France has nothing to say, having virtually accepted her deposition from the rank of second to that of third power in Naval importance, while England is not entitled, even if she wished, to criticise Germany's action whether the latter's designs be offensive or defensive. But England cannot fail to be once more reminded at the present time, as she was by the attitude of the German delegates at the Hague Conference, that Germany is not disposed to allow her policy to be affected in any way by sentimental considerations. It is observed, moreover, that large as are the demands of the German Admiralty, the national Liberals, the great supporters of the German Navy League, and the chief constituent of Prince Bulow's majority are clamouring in the Reichstag and in their press organs for still larger naval expansion.

It is fully believed that the increased naval estimates will be voted by the Reichstag despite the deficit in the General Budget Estimates and the absolute necessity for fresh increased taxation to cover it and to meet the increased expenditure.

There seems to be a fixed idea in the German public mind that Germany is rich enough "pour payer sa gloire," that in fact the means are there and only require to be found out.

G. D. WILLIAMS.

MOTOR NOTES FROM HOME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
LONDON, DECEMBER 13.

THE PARIS SALON.

The Paris Salon Motor Exhibition was brought to a successful close on Sunday last, the 1st inst. The success of this, the tenth exhibition of its kind, augurs well for the future. As an additional attraction, every visitor to the Salon received a numbered ticket entitling him to participate in a draw for a hundred or so prizes, ranging from a motor-car to a repair outfit. The first prize was a De Dion 15 h.-p. car, and there is some speculation as to who is the lucky holder of the winning number, "14313." May we hope that it is some subscriber to this paper home on leave and who chanced to visit Paris for the Salon Show.

THE PHŒNIX LIGHT CAR.

As stated in a previous letter, I intend each week to describe one or other of the smaller and lower-priced cars for which there is a demand in the East as indicated by several kindly critical correspondents. It will therefore be "up to them", if these descriptions tend to technicality, off which I have already been warned by a long suffering editor. Here, then, is the Phœnix 8 h.-p. two-cylinder light car. It is designed to carry two persons and luggage, and is fully capable of doing it anywhere at any time, and at any pace up to, or beyond, the legal limit. It is a motor car silent to a degree that one only expects to find in the larger and higher-priced cars, and its reliability and economy in maintenance are further recommendations. The following is a complete description of the car and its essential features. The engine is 8 h.-p. twin cylinder, water-cooled Fafnir, the cylinders being side by side, and having a variable lift to the inlet valves, and with self-adjusting wipe contact. The clutch is a multiple clutch running in oil, sweet and smooth in its action and absolutely definite. The frictional area of the plates far exceeds that of a cone clutch of twice the size. From this clutch the drive is taken up by Hans Renold's chain to the change-speed and and reverse gear which runs on a ball-bearing shaft. The top speed is direct and the gears are always in mesh. The top gear is controlled by metal to metal clutch, and when this is engaged the whole of the mechanism is at rest and the gear becomes a ball-bearing countershaft. The low and reverse gears are controlled by bands, engaging metal to metal on the drum of the gear. From the change-speed gear the drive is taken up by a second chain to the differential gear of the back axle. The differential or balance gear is of the spur gear type, the standard practice on all high-class cars. The back axle is of 1in. Chrome Vanadium steel, and the whole is double girder stayed. The steering is geared and practically irreversible. There is entire absence of back lash. The method of changing the gear is arranged in such a manner that it is impossible to do any damage to the gears, since the necessary changes are obtained entirely by friction, and one gear cannot be changed without the other being automatically released. The reverse gear is applied by a centre foot pedal. The frame is of tubular construction, best weldless steel tubing of heavy gauge being used throughout. It is strongly stayed, and both front and back axles are supported on blade steel springs. Radius rods to the back axle provide the necessary chain adjustment. The brakes to the front wheels are internal metal to metal expanding, operated by foot pedal and a patent compensating movment. The brake to the back wheel, operated by side lever, is metal to metal on differential gear drum, and is constructed to hold the car not only firmly in the forward direction, but to hold it with equal power in a backward direction as well. The water-cooling is by Thermo Syphon system, and the radiators are placed on right and left of the dash-board, where the draught runs unhampered right through. The drive goes straight from the engine through the ball-bearing countershaft and thence direct to the back axle. Coil and accumulators are stowed away easily accessible, but free from dirt and dust. The body is equipped with ample luggage accommodation, and is also fitted with side doors. The whole of the body is suspended so that it can be hinged back, thus rendering the chassis immediately accessible, while the need for an inspection pit is avoided. The tyers are 700 m/m. by 80 m/m. Dunlop for a total weight of 1,700 lbs., far in excess of the combined weight of machine and passengers: in fact the tyers on the Phœnix Car are as strong as are often fitted to cars of twice the weight. The steering wheel is placed at a comfortable angle to the driver, and friction retained levers, capable of the minutest adjustment, are placed on the steering column, within easy reach of the hand, to control the throttle, spark advance and independent air adjustment to the carburettor. A foot accelerator is also fitted by means of which the full range of the car's flexibility can be controlled, leaving the hand entirely free for steering

ASIATICS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

ROYAL ASSENT TO THE IMMIGRATION ACT.

Arrests for Non-Registration.

IMMIGRATION BUREAU STARTED.

MR. GANDHI ORDERED TO LEAVE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 28.

A despatch from Pretoria announces that the Royal Assent to the Immigration Act introduced by the Transvaal Government on the 5th July, excluding all immigrants, who are unable to write a European language or Yiddish or who are likely through poverty to become a burden to the State,—has been gazetted.

This Act formed the subject of debate in the House of Commons on the 12th July, and was appealed against by the Transvaal Indians direct to King Edward.

The Act comes into operation on the 1st of January and an Immigration Bureau in connection therewith is to be established.

LONDON, DECEMBER 27.

A telegram from Johannesburg states that a Barrister, named Ghandi Light, and others have been arrested for not registering.

They have all been released on parole and will be charged to-morrow.

Arrests are being effected in other parts of the Transvaal.

LONDON, DECEMBER 28.

A telegram from Durban states that 200 natives, who had been sentenced to long terms of imprisonment for complicity in the rebellion of 1906, have been released.

LATER.

Mr. Gandhi, the Indian leader in the Transvaal, besides five other Indians and three Chinese residents, have been sentenced at Johannesburg to quit within 48 hours for refusing to register their names.

There are about 70,000 Indians at present in the Transvaal, and they have declared to conform to the Act.

Mr. Gandhi says he awaits arrest.

LONDON, DECEMBER 29.

Sir Raymond West, in an interview with Reuter's Representative, said that both sides were culpable, the Transvaal Government for cynically ignoring the susceptibilities of the Indians and the latter for putting the most insulting construction on the Government's acts.

Indians, he said, should offer aid in the Indentification Regulation in connection with immigration as a means of inoffensive registration. A joint Committee, he said, would be constituted and, failing an arrangement, Indians should claim from the King the protection accorded to British subjects in a foreign country.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 29.

A special telegram to the "Pioneer" dated London the 26th of December states that at Johannesburg at a meeting of the Indians they passed a resolution against Lord Elgin's obtaining Royal assent to the Immigration Act and renewed their pledge to continue the struggle.

Mr. Gandhi said Lord Elgin had placed severe strain on Indian loyalty and that a time might come when the British Government would have to choose between India and the Colonies.

THE STRIKE AT PORT SAID.

Deadlock Between Merchants and Labourers.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 27.

A Conference between the Coal merchants and Strikers at Port Said has proved abortive, the latter insisting on an increase of five pence per ton of coal landed or shipped.

Nearly a hundred thousand tons are awaiting discharge.

AFFAIRS IN MOROCCO.

New Commander Appointed.

HONOUR FOR GENERAL DRUDE.

LONDON, DECEMBER 27.

General Damade succeeds General Drude forthwith.

Reinforcements are being sent to Casablanca with a view to an advance into the Medjuna country.

LONDON, DECEMBER 28.

General Drude, lately commanding the French forces at Casablanca, has been appointed a Commander of the Legion of Honour.

FRENCH NAVY ESTIMATES.

Danger of Losing Prestige.

NECESSITY FOR SACRIFICE.

LONDON, DECEMBER 28.

The French Senate has adopted the Navy Estimates.

M. Thomson, Minister of Marine, replying to complaints that France was falling back as regards her Navy, said that the position of her Navy must be maintained and France must not cease to make sacrifice and risk falling to the fifth or sixth rank as a Naval Power.

THE MUTINY VETERANS.

Two Hundred in Workhouses.

A STAIN ON THE NATION.

LONDON, DECEMBER 28.

The "Daily Telegraph" in a leading article says that it did not realise until it organised the Mutiny Commemoration, how many Veterans were in workhouses. They include two hundred men of the Mutiny. The paper spends at some length for the organisation of a fund to wipe out a national shame and free the Mutiny and Crimean Veterans from a social prison.

THE FIASCO AT SURAT.

LONDON PRESS OPINION.

Effect on Oriential Emigration.

IMPERIAL SECRETARIAT SUGGESTED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 28.

The London "Times," in commenting on the Surat Congress, says that the incident is sure to be utilized by the advocates of the exclusion of Orientals from the Colonies; and suggests the formation of an Imperial Conference to consider the question of Oriental Immigration.

The article further suggests that an Imperial Secretariat, pending the next meeting, should organize a Commission of Representatives from all Dominions, India and the Mother Country; and that the evidence collected should be such as might convince some of the Colonies of the impossibility of our banging the door against the growing population of the East, should convince us that unrestrained immigration would be fatal to our civilization and race, and that certain parts of the Empire might be reserved to Orientals.

The "Daily News" hopes that the fiasco at Surat may do good.

The failure of the Moderates, continues the article, is due to the slow pace and grudging scope of British reforms, and the article urges the adoption of a policy of restoring faith in British wisdom and justice.

The "Tribune" says that it is glad to see that Lala Lajpat Rai declares that he did not belong to the party violent.

The article says that it believes that the conduct of the Extremists will effect a reaction favourable to the Constitutional side of the Native movement.

The "Standard" says that though it is premature to foresee the collapse of the movement, the events at Surat convince people that the Congress, when not actively mischievous, is the exact representation of what an Indian National Parliament would be, namely, a political bear-garden.

ANGLO-GERMAN AMENITIES.

Gifts to the Lord Mayor.

LONDON, DECEMBER 28.

The Kaiser and the Kaiserin have sent to the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, a Christmas gift consisting of engraved portraits of their Majesties, signed and framed.

ACCIDENT TO A FRENCH SUBMERSIBLE BOAT.

LONDON, DECEMBER 27.

The latest French submersible boat, the "Ventose" has been badly damaged by a hydrogen explosion at Cherbourg.

Nobody was aboard at the time.

ENGLISH SHIPBUILDING.

Wholesale Dismissals on the Clyde.

LONDON, DECEMBER 28.

Owing to the scarcity of orders on the Clyde, Shipbuilders to-morrow make the biggest pay-off for years. Even office staffs and Draughtsmen are sharing in the wholesale dismissals.

THE NEW AUSTRALIAN TARIFF.

Canadian Retalliation Ends.

LONDON, DECEMBER 28.

A telegram from Ottawa states that the withdrawal of the subsidy to steamships, between Canada and Australia in retaliation for the Australian Tariffs, has been abandoned, and that a new monthly service will be opened between Sydney and Vancouver.

BRITISH ROYALTIES IN PARIS.

LONDON, DECEMBER 28.

M. Failieres received the Duke of Connaught and Prince Arthur of Connaught in Paris to-day with military honors.

INVESTITURE IN CALCUTTA.

Fixed for January 28th.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 27.

The "Gazette of India" notifies the following:—

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India and of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire will hold an Investiture of both Orders in the Government House grounds on Tuesday the 28th of January, 1908, at 9-30 p.m. The members of the two Orders present in Calcutta on the 28th January will be expected to attend, and they are requested to communicate their addresses not later than the 16th of January. Members who do not reside in Calcutta but who nevertheless desire to attend the Investiture and will be present in Calcutta on the 28th of January, should signify their intention to the Foreign Secretary not later than the 16th of January, giving at the same time their temporary Calcutta addresses.

U. P. AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 29.

The last Agricultural Report of the United Provinces says—There was an insignificant fall of rain in the north of Basti and Gonda. Prices are still rising in a few districts but are generally stationary. Demand for labour continues but numbers on relief are increasing though, to a noticeable extent, only in Gonda and Bahraich. There were altogether 57,913 persons on relief, 39,762 being on relief works and 19,151 in recept of gratuitous relief. Of these 25,458 belonged to Gonda and 11,097 to Bahraich.

There are relief works in five and test works in eight districts.

THE Vicar of Fordington (Rev. R. G. Bartelot), who has been married to Miss Evelyn Pope, at Dorchester, had the three Sundays previously, published his own banns in the presence of his bride-elect.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

The Ludhiana Disaster.

THREE EUROPEANS AND SIXTEEN INDIANS KILLED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 28.

In the Christmas morning Railway Accident on the North-Western Railway near Ludhiana, about which such extraordinary reports have been published, nineteen persons prove to have been killed of whom sixteen were Indians and three European employees of the Railway.

The men held to be to blame have been arrested.

The story of the disappearance of a Native Assistant Station Master is not comfirmed.

Further particulars of the Ludhiana Railway Accident show that only the front portion of each train was telescoped.

The casualties were seven deaths in No. 5 train and thirteen in No. 12 train; also seven injured.

The killed include one Mahomedan horse dealer, on syce, two Khalsa College students for the Punjab Police, a constable and a native prisoner; also Guard Burrows.

The injured include a british Sergeant, two British Gunners and one police Sub-Inspector.

The casualties amongst the Railway Staff are as wired yesterday from Delhi.

The story of ladies and children being amongst the casualties is untrue.

The Delhi list was as follows:—

Killed—Brother of Fireman Fogg who was with his brother on the engine of No. 12 train, a Native Guard of No. 12, also Guard Young of No. 5 and two Native Firemen of No. 5

Injured—Fireman Fogg of No. 12.

It appears that Driver O'Connor escaped with slight injuries by jumping off No. 5 engine. Guard Bull of No. 12 and Guard Baxter of No. 5 were also slightly hurt.

The Indian Assistant Station Master at Ludhowal has been arrested on a charge of giving the Line Clear improperly to No. 12 train.

The inspection of the *debris* at the scene of the accident shows that the force of the impact was terrific. Engines were forced upwards breaking from tenders and were flung over on the West Bank where the boiler of one exploded.

The unofficial estimates of casualties based on reports received of the disaster at Delhi in total absence of any Official communique were reasonable seeing that one-third class carriage alone would accommodate 128 passengers. The fewness of actual casualties borders on the miraculous.

On the engines breaking away the brakes of carriages of both trains appear to have acted automanically and only the foreparts of trains received any damage, No. 12 down severely. No doubt, undoubtedly, the presence of mind of Driver O'Connor of No. 5 Up in shutting off steam and putting brakes hard on greatly lessened casualties which total twenty deaths, only seven in No. 5 Up and thirteen in No. 12 down, and seven injured.

A Mohamedan horse dealer and syce of Ambala accompanying horses in horse box next the engine were killed outright but the horses were uninjured.

No ladies or children were among the casualties, but two boys, students of Khalsa college, destined for Patiala were killed. Three British soldiers, a Sergeant and two Gunners were injured. Four constables of police of the Punjab and one accused Bhawani Parshad were among the killed, in No. 12 Down Train, the Sub-Inspector in charge being injured.

The remaining casualties in the Staffs of the trains have been already notified.

Driver Burrows of No. 12 deceased, reputedly one of the smartest Mail Drivers of the North-Western Railway, leaves a widow and family.

The Indian Assistant Station Master of Ludhowal has been arrested and joint enquiries are proceeding.

Apparently Ludhowal first received from Ludhiana Line Clear authority for No. 12 Down but, owing to this train's late arrival were asked to cancel the authority and give Line Clear instead for No. 5 Up. Ludhowal accepted the detention message regarding No. 12 and issued Line Clear for No. 5, but failed to get back the original Line Clear authority issued for the Driver of No. 12 Down Express which went through and caught the Line Clear message from the hoop. Failing such authority at this point the train would have stopped dead.

The Railway Police authorities explain that the necessity of debarring the people at large including pleaders and others from access to the spot at the time of the accident may have resulted in casualties being greatly magnified from misconception of their motive.

LATER.

A photograph, since obtained, taken at 8-30 a.m., Christmas Day, shows the two opposing engines on end almost vertically, the tender of No 12 Down Mail forming an obtuse angle with its engine.

A third-class carriage to hold 128 passengers has leaped up upon the same tender, its end crashing into the engine. Before this carriage a confused debris of wheels and twisted iron fragments represent the remains of a brakevan, a second class carriage and a horse box.

As regards No 5 Express, the tender has leaped up hindwards forming an inverted triangle with the engine crushing the occupants between. The skeleton roof and side of some carriage caps this, forming the base, and a composite carriage follows its end crushed in under. Below again, exists a further accumulation of wreckage. The Down Mail engine being profusely decorated with furze and flags possibly account for the native report of a theatrical Company being obliterated.

Bazar rumours allege that many corpses were removed in the early morning to Phillour beyond the local jurisdiction, but the photo referred to and the remaining interiors of partly-damaged carriages would seem to indicate a marvellous general escape from injury.

One escape appears, indeed, miraculous. Rai Bahadur Ganga Ram, Executive Engineer, Patiala State, and late Executive Engineer, Delhi Coronation Durbar, now a large landowner in the Chenab Colony, is said to have been extricated from the "debris" about 7 a.m. absolutely uninjured. He was travelling in the next compartment to the two Khalsa College students, Hira Singh and Indar Singh who were killed. Three other students of the same family proceeding home from College were in the same reserved compartments, but escaped, being flung out by the shock. The horse in the horse box jumped out during the debacle. Apparently some minor injuries among the native passengers were unreported, such coming into Ludhiana for private treatment.

Driver Burrows was found terribly crushed. His watch had apparently stopped at 4-15.

The site of the accident was on a curve some 4 1/2 miles north of Ludhiana Junction and about a mile from Ladhowal, the Driver of the Down train being on the outside of the curve and that of the Up train on the inner, the latter having the advantage of an unobstructed view of the approaching lights.

The injured Guard states that No. 12 stopped at Ladhowal for Line Clear which was found on the deceased Driver who was making up time. The Station Master DeMello of Ludhiana states that telegraph communication was cut by the collision and the first news was brought in by a native passenger about 6-10 a.m. who had walked the distance.

An engine and brakevan with the District Traffic Superintendent Sandys and a Civil Surgeon started within forty minutes.

Most of the passengers who were uninjured and many probably slightly injured had already on arrival, scattered in either direction, also a party of four soldiers one of whom, Sergeant Edwards, of Jullundur, badly injured, had been assisted away.

Another proper relief train shortly started from Phillour and returned with the injured. He is emphatic that the total deaths were not more than twenty and that native allegations to the contrary are quite unfounded he being of the first relief to arrive and remaining throughout in the extrication of bodies which was exceedingly difficult work.

The injured appear to be severe cases for most part. His evidence corroborates the fortunate minimum loss of life in view of the severity of the accident.

The negligence attributable to the Assistant Station Master at Ladhowal is inexplicable unless it is the result of confusion. Apparently he endeavours to inculpate the Hindu Signaller but only the former is under arrest. His pay as Assistant or Night Station Master is, I ascertain, only thirty rupees per month and that of the Head Native Station Master but thirty-five rupees per month, hence the North-Western Railway Administration may be considered liable to the charge of recklessly endangering the lives of hundreds daily for the sake of cheaply obtained labour in lieu of appointing highly efficient men to such responsible posts.

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 29.

The "Pioneer" says happily fuller and more trustworthy details are at last available as to the Ludhiana railway disaster, which show the first accounts to have been greatly exaggerated, and reduce the mortality to more comprehensible dimensions. The reality is bad enough, but it almost comes as a relief after the rumours for magnitude which these assumed. The Railway Authorities at the headquarters, after their explicit assumption of the business of furnishing the public with information in all cases of the kind, appear to be solely responsible. Under the new arrangement the local Railway people must not give any information, because that is a function of the Railway Board and the Railway Board gives out no information apparently because it believes in the policy of the ostrich.

MR. ALLEN'S CONDITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 28.

Mr. Allen had a little fever last night but his condition continues otherwise favourable.

The reward offered by the Eastern Bengal and Assam Government for the detection of the culprits has been increased to Rs. 10,000.

UNRULY FRONTIER TRIBESMEN.

Afghan Punitive Operations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 29.

The Afghan authorities have lately had trouble with the unruly tribesmen in and beyond the Jadran country, west of the Khost. The Mangal, Gaji and Katawaz tribes are involved, and their jirgahs have been summoned to wait upon the Governor of Khost. To emphasise this summons a strong force of infantry has been marched towards Jadran, but the country is so difficult that punitive operations can scarcely be effective so late in such notoriously dissaffected tribes, but their political importance is small.

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Laying of Christian College Foundation.

GARDEN PARTY AT BELVEDERE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 28.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in India opened here to-day, a Service being conducted by Revd. M. B. Nikambey of Bombay.

After the Service Sir Andrew Fraser was elected Moderator for next year, and laid the foundation stone of the Calcutta Christian College in the afternoon.

His Honor entertained the Delegates at a Garden Party at Belvedere.

E. I. RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 28.

An accident occurred this morning on the portion under construction of the Gya-Katras section of the East India Railway, a bridge giving way and upsetting the brakevan and waggons of a Construction train. A Native Guard and some coolies were injured.

Y. M. C. A. TRIENNIAL CONVENTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 28.

The Y. M. C. A. Triennial Convention opened here to-day with an Address by Revd. L. P. Larsen of Madras, Mr. E. C. Car and Mr. Frank Lockwood also spoke.

Sir Samuel Chrisholm gives an Address to-night.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, DECEMBER 28.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Bill, Political Assistant, has been granted leave of six weeks.

Sobhat Khan, Zemindar in Kelat, Beluchistan, has been deprived of the title of Khan Bahadur for misconduct.

Captain Vander Geicht, 3rd Skinner's Horse, is appointed Assistant Inspecting Officer, Imperial Supply.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lieut. Harold, Royal Indian Marine, have been lent to Bengal for employment as Assistant Port Officer, Calcutta, vice Commander Balfour.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY—ARRIVALS, DECEMBER 28.—Colonel, Fairbrother, I.A., from England.
Lieut., Gordon, 52nd Sikhs, from England.
Lieut., Campbell, S. and T. Corps, from England.
Lieut., Higgins, Gordon Highl., from England.
Lieut., Cumine, Gordon Highl., from England.
Capt., Davis, R.A.M.C., from Bareilly.
Major, Hughes, 14th Lanc., from England.
Capt., Leonard, R.I.M.S., from Nowshera.
Lieut., Stuart, from England.
Lieut., Kelly, 64th Pioneers, from Belgaum.
Lieut., Kelly, 127th Baluchis, from Quetta.
Capt., Martin, R.A.M.C., from Poona.
Capt., Peel, Som. L.I., from England.
Major-Genl., Pilcher, Staff, from England.
Major, Shearman, 10th R. Hus., from Quetta.
Capt., Radcliffe, Dorset Regt., from Quetta.
Capt., Hasleburt, 29th Punjabis, from Quetta.

DEPARTURES DECEMBER 28.—Capt., Rolland, R.E., to Dehra Ismail Khan.
Capt., Sealy, R. F. A., to Lucknow.
Lieut., Gu, R. A., to Kohat.
Lieut., Edga, A. V. C., to Lahore Cantonment.
Lieut., Blair 36th G. K. M., to Rawalpindi.
2nd Lieut., Fraser, Gordon Highl., to Peshawar.
2nd Lieut., Peplor, Gordon Highl., to Peshawar.
Lieut., Huggins, Gordon Highl., to Peshawar.
Lieut., Cumine, Gordon Highl., to Peshawar.
Capt., Leonard, I. M. S., to England.
Capt., Stokes Ordn., to Jubbulpore.
Capt., Martin, R. A. M. C., to Poona.
2nd Lieut. Hughes, S. W. B., to Karachi.
2nd Lieut., Williams S. W. B., to Karachi.
Major, Shearman, 10th R. Hus., to England.
Capt., Hasleburt, 29th Punjabis to England.

THE CARNATIC BRIGADE.

Arrival of Regiments in Bangalore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, DECEMBER 28.

The 20th Deccan Horse which replace the 30th Lancers in the Cavalry Brigade in Bangalore arrived here yesterday by route march and were played in by the Bands of the 14th Hussars and other regiments in Garrison.

The regiment is at present in command of Major Jones.

The 86th Carnatic Infantry and the 83rd Walajabad Light Intantry are expected here to-day to form the Carnatic Brigade which takes part in the forthcoming Manœuvres.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE CONGO.

Belgium's Annexation Scheme.

LONDON, DECEMBER 15.

The Brussels correspondent of the "Times" states that the Belgian scheme for the annexation the Congo Free State has earned only the mildest approval even from the supporters of the Government. The Belgians consider it doubtful that a Crown colony will pay if forced labour and other abuses are abolished. To purchase King Leopard's interests in the Congo would cost over £100,000,000.

Rugby Football.

HALIFAX DEFEATS NEW ZEALAND.

Yesterday the New Zealand team of professional footballers suffered defeat at the hands of a Halifax team. The ground was soft owing to rain, and the game was fairly level, but the home players led throughout, winning by three tries (9 points) to New Zealand's two goals (4 points).

Deputation from the Landlord.

STATEMENT BY MR. BIRRELL.

A deputation from Irish landlords waited upon Mr. Birrell, Chief Secretary for Ireland, at Dublin yesterday, and asked for assistance to prevent cattle-driving.

Mr. Birrell, in reply, said that cattle-driving was illegal and indefensible from every standpoint. He denied that the Government, had stood with folded arms while the trouble was going on. It had taken actives steps to suppress the movement, and of 225 offenders who had been bound over to keep the peace none had offended again. The graziers had failed to assist the police in the matter.

The agitation, Mr. Birrell continued would not be allowed to affect the price of land in Ireland. Legislation might soon be forthcoming to break up the Roscommon and Galway grass lands so as to increase the number of those on the soil. The Government had refrained from enforcing the Crimes Act for reasons he would be quite prepared to state in the proper place and at the proper time.

"Whiteboyism."

Thomas Smyth was sentenced to four months' imprisonment at the Wicklow Assizes on a charge of "whiteboyism." He delivered a letter which threatened the life of a woman unless she surrendered two farms recently purchased by her. Seeing that the woman was not afraid of him he fired two shots over her head.

The Glenahiry Outrage.

Mrs. Minnie Walsh and her son Percy (15 years of age) were committed for trial, at Dublin yesterday, on a charge of having conspired to obtain from Lord Ashtown and his agent, Chenevix Trench, money by false pretences, and also on a charge of having conspired to incite Patrick Cahill J. Ward, and others unknown, to explode a building at Woodlawn, Lord Ashtown's seat in Galway. Mrs. Walsh wrote to Lord Ashtown warning him of coming danger, and after the Glenahiry explosion she wrote to him stating that the authors of the outrage were Galway men. Anonymous letters, alleged to be in the handwriting of Percy Walsh were produced. Trench denied that either he or Lord Ashtown promoted Mrs. Walsh to write the letters.

The American Presidency.

WIRE-PULLERS AT WORK.

Mr. Roosevelt reiteration of his decision not to become a candidate for another term in the Presidential chair of the United States is interpreted as intended to defeat the intrigues of some wire-pullers who are working ostensibly for Mr. Roosevelt, but in reality for Mr. G. B. Cortelyou the present Secretary of the Treasury, possible without Mr. Cortelyou's knowledge.

Canada and Australia.

THE ALLEGED RETALIATION.

Although the Ottawa "Free Press" describes Canada's cancellation of her subsidy to the Vancouver-Brisbane steamer service as retaliation for the Commonwealth's new tariff, the Ottawa correspondent of the "Times" declares that that opinion is not endorsed.

It would, the correspondent adds, be absurd for Canada to retaliate upon a sister colony after Mr. Deakin had promised to negotiate with her for better, trade arrangements after the Commonwealth tariff had been disposed of.

The Australian Squadron.

VICE-ADMIRAL POORE'S APPOINTMENT.

The Admiralty has decided that the appointment of Vice-Admiral Sir Richard Poore as Commander-in-chief of the Australian Squadron shall date from the first of next year.

Australian Affairs.

COMMENTS BY THE "DAILY CHRONICLE."

The "Daily Chronicle" declares that Australia is in no mood to do things by halves. Mr. Deakin's new defence scheme, like the new tariff and the new protection scheme, is large and comprehensive.

Referring to the proposed "all red" mail service to Australia via Canada, the "Daily Chronicle" states it is desirable that Australia should reveal her attitude. At the Colonial Conference Mr. Deakin expressed the utmost sympathy with the scheme. His sympathy translated meant how much if all the colonies contributed and a workable financial scheme was submitted? The Imperial Government will gladly do its part towards realising this piece of practical Imperialism.

Preferential Trade.

The "Daily Express" emphasises the fact that the President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Lloyd-George, has obtained from the Commonwealth a preferential tariff reduction in favour of British states. The "Daily Express" adds:—"It is Australia's turn to ask what the freetraders will give in return for this and similar boons. It is stated that the Commonwealth Parliament has only two possible replies—preference, or nothing.

A warning to the Rebels.

Colonel McKenzie noticed the absence of young men at Usuto. No firearms were found in the place, although it was understood previously to the present trouble that they were plentiful there. He warned the natives to deliver the rebels and arms over to him by to-morrow, otherwise the troops would take action.

Prosecution of an Acting Chief.

The Native High Court at Pietermaritzburg yesterday fined Acting Chief Quaba £500, and sentenced him to 18 months' imprisonment on a charge of sedition. Quaba has been admitted to bail pending an appeal to the Privy Council.

The Domestic Servant Problem.

ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH GIRLS FOR SYDNEY.

Mr. Preedy has completed an organisation in Scotland for the careful selection of girls for domestic service in New South Wales. He states that the Government's special agents in England and Scotland have been inundated with applications from desirable young women wishing to obtain assisted passages to Sydney early next year.

TILAK'S TRIUMPH.

ASHES OF THE CONGRESS.

Explanations All-round.

PRESS-NOTES AND MANIFESTOES.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, DECEMBER 28.

The collapse of the Congress has unnerved most of the delegates. Even after the Police took possession of the pandal some of the Extremists lurked about looking for further mischief. Some said the Extremists had taken a vow to break the heads of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, Mr. Bannerji, the Hon. Mr. Gokhale and Mr. Wacha, and they were waiting for an opportunity. Some said they intended to fire the pandal. Others averred that the Extremists had resolved to march bodily to the French Gardens, where the Congress was held and demand admission into the meeting of the Convention without signing the declaration form. If admission was refused they intended to enter the pandal by force. More than 700 lathies were imported into Surat on Christmas Day for the Extremists' delegates and their followers. Whether all this was a hoax or not the Moderate party, who are now styled the Constitutionalists, took all possible care to prevent any further disturbance. The police were informed and from the early morning a large number of armed police turned up near the French Gardens to preserve order. The pandal was guarded by a large number of volunteers and Moderate delegates. The former were commanded by Mr. Ratilal Majmudar, the latter included Mr. Kama, Mr. Patel, Mr. Lam and other members of the working Committee.

In the evening the Moderates met together to consider the situation and it was decided to re-create the Congress. They decided to exclude the Extremists altogether and to fix the creeds on which their future political agitation should be based. The following manifesto was drawn up:—

The 23rd Indian National Congress having been suspended "sine die" under painful circumstances, the undersigned have resolved, with a view to the orderly conduct of future political work in the country, to call a convention of those delegates to the Congress who are agreed—

(1) That the attainment by India of self-government similar to that enjoyed by the self-governing members of the British Empire and participation by her in the rights and responsibilities of the Empire on equal terms with those members is the goal of our political aspirations.

(2) That the advance towards this goal is to be by strictly constitutional means by bringing about a steady reform of the existing system of administration and by promoting "National Unity," fostering public spirit, and improving the condition of the mass of the people.

(3) And that all meetings held for the promotion of the aims and objects above indicated have to be conducted in an orderly manner with due submission to the authority of those that are entrusted with the power to control their procedure; and they are requested to attend at 1 p. m. on Saturday, the 28th December 1907, in the pandal lent for the purpose by the Working Committee of the Reception Committee of the 23rd Indian National Congress.

(Signed) Rash Behari Ghose,
Pherozeshah M. Mehta,
Surendranath Banerjee,
G. K. Gokhale,
D. E. Wachha,
Norendranath Sen,
Ambalal Sakerlal Desai,
V. Krishnaswami Iyer,
Tribhovandas N. Malvi,
Madan Mohan Malviya,
and many others.

The Extremists soon after they were drawn out of the French Gardens went to the Ghikanta Wadi and held a meeting. After some deliberation they issued the following manifesto:—

The 23rd Session of the Indian National Congress having unfortunately proved abortive, it is desirable to take up the work of the Congress on the lines developed in the past and at last clearly laid down at the 22nd Session of the Congress held in Calcutta under the presidency of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji.

Those delegates to the Congress of Surat who unreservedly accept the principles and methods contained in the resolutions of the 22nd Session, especially those on swaraj, swadeshi, boycott and national education, and who honestly desire to further work on those lines are therefore requested to assemble at Ghikanta Wadi, Haripura, Surat, on Saturday, the 28th instant, at 4 p.m., to consider what arrangements should be made for the continuance of the said work in future.

(Signed) Arbind Ghose,
B. G. Tilak,
M. G. Deshmuk,
G. S. Khaparde,
K. K. Desai,
and many others.

Surat, 27th December 1907.

The following press note was published this morning by the Constitutionalists:—

The twenty-third Indian National Congress assembled yesterday in the pavilion erected for it by the Reception Committee at Surat at 2-30 p.m. Over 1,600 delegates were present. The proceedings began with an address from the Chairman of the Reception Committee. After the reading of the address was over, Dewan Bahadur Ambalal Sakarlal proposed that the Hon. Dr. Rash Behari Ghose having been nominated by the Reception Committee for the office of President under the rules adopted at the last Session of the Congress, he should take the Presidential Chair. As soon as the Dewan Bahadur uttered Dr. Ghose's name some voices were heard in the body of the hall shouting "No, No," and the shouting was kept up for some time. The proposer, however, somehow managed to struggle through his speech, and the Chairman then called upon Babu Surendranath Bannerji to second the proposition. As soon, however, as Mr. Bannerji began his speech—before he had finished even his first sentence—a small section of the delegates began an uproar from their seats with the object of preventing Mr. Bannerji from speaking. The Chairman repeatedly appealed for order but no heed was paid. Every time Mr. Bannerji attempted to speak he was met by disorderly shout. It was clear that rowdyism had been determined upon to bring the proceedings to a standstill and the whole demonstration seemed to have been prearranged. Finding it impossible to enforce order, the Chairman warned the house that unless the uproar subsided at once he would be obliged to suspend the sitting of the Congress. The hostile demonstration, however, continued and the Chairman at last suspended the sitting for the day.

The Congress again met to-day at 1 p.m., due notice of the meeting having been sent. It was found as the President-elect was being escorted in procession through the hall to the platform that an overwhelming majority of the delegates present greeted him with a most enthusiastic welcome, thereby showing how thoroughly they disapproved the organized disorder of yesterday. As this procession was entering the *pandal*, a small slip of paper written in pencil and bearing Mr. B. G. Tilak's signature was put by a volunteer into the hands of Mr. Malvi, the Chairman of the Reception Committee. It was a notice to the Chairman that after Mr. Bannerji's speech seconding the proposition about the President was concluded Mr. Tilak wanted to move an amendment for an adjournment of the Congress. The Chairman considered a notice of adjournment at that stage to be irregular and out of order, and the proceedings were resumed at the point at which they had been interrupted yesterday, and Mr. Surendranath Bannerji was called upon to conclude his speech. Mr. Bannerji having done this, the Chairman called upon Pandit Motilal Nehru of Allahabad to support the motion. The Pandit supported it in a brief speech and then the Chairman put the motion to the vote. An overwhelming majority of the delegates signified their assent by crying "All—All" and a small minority shouted "No, No." The Chairman thereupon declared the motion carried, and the Hon. Dr. Ghose was installed in the Presidential Chair amidst loud and prolonged applause. While the applause was going on and as Dr. Ghose rose to begin his address Mr. Tilak came upon the platform and stood in front of the President. He urged that as he had given notice of an amendment to the Presidential election he should be permitted to move his amendment. Thereupon it was pointed out to him by Mr. Malvi, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, that his notice was not for an amendment to the Presidential election, but it was for an adjournment of the Congress, which notice he had considered to be irregular and out of order at that stage, and that the President having been duly installed in the Chair no amendment about his election could be then moved.

Mr. Tilak then turned to the President and began arguing with him. Dr. Ghose, in his turn, stated how matters stood, and ruled that his request to move an amendment about the election could not be entertained.

Mr. Tilak thereupon said—"I will not submit to this. I will now appeal from the President to the delegates." In the meantime an uproar had already been commenced by some of his followers, and the President, who tried to read his address, could not be heard even by those who were seated next to him. Mr. Tilak with his back to the President kept shouting that he insisted on moving his amendment and he would not allow the proceedings to go on. The President repeatedly appealed to him to be satisfied with his protest and to resume his seat, but Mr. Tilak kept on shouting frantically, exclaiming that he would not go back to his seat unless he was "bodily removed." This persistent defiance of the authority of the Chair provoked a hostile demonstration against Mr. Tilak himself, and for some time nothing but loud cries of "Shame, shame" could be heard in the pandal.

It had been noticed that when Mr. Tilak was making his way to the platform some of his followers were also trying to force themselves through the volunteers to the platform with sticks in their hands. All attempts on the President's part either to proceed with the reading of his address or to persuade Mr. Tilak to resume his seat having failed, and a general movement among Mr. Tilak's followers to rush the platform with sticks in their hands being noticed, the President for the last time called upon Mr. Tilak to withdraw and formally announced to the assembly that he had ruled and he still ruled Mr. Tilak out of order, and that he called upon him to resume his seat.

Mr. Tilak refused to obey, and at this time a shoe hurled from the body of the hall struck both Sir Pherozeshah Mehta and Mr. Surendranath Bannerji who were sitting side by side. Chairs were also hurled towards the platform and it was seen that Mr. Tilak's followers, who were brandishing their sticks wildly, were trying to rush the platform, which other delegates were endeavouring to prevent.

It should be stated here that some of the delegates were so exasperated by Mr. Tilak's conduct that they repeatedly asked for permission to eject him bodily from the hall, but this permission was steadily refused.

The President finding that the disorder went on growing and that he had no other course open to him declared the Session of the twenty-third Indian National Congress suspended "sine die", and after the lady delegates present on the platform had been escorted to the tents outside, the other delegates began, with difficulty, to disperse, but the disorder having grown wilder, the police eventually came in and ordered the hall to be cleared.

THE CONVENTION MEETING.

The Congress pandal was lent to the Constitutionalists this morning, and at 1 p. m. the first meeting of their Convention was held in it. Great precautions were taken. All suspects were kept out, and only those who signed the declaration and obtained a ticket of admission were allowed to enter the pandal.

Mr. Khare of Nasik appeared on the scene and asked for admission. As he would not sign the "Convention" he was refused admission. He walked out with two other Extremists who had accompanied him.

The rumour that the Extremists were coming (500 men armed with lathis) to attack the Convention and get admission by force was gaining ground. Two hundred police, including 95 armed men, were called and Superintendent Beatty himself was present in person. The moderate leaders were brought to the pandal escorted by stalwart Pathans and volunteers from their bungalows.

At one o'clock a thousand Moderate delegates signed the Convention and were seated in the pandal and the Convention began their work without any attempt on the part of the Extremists to hinder or disturb the proceedings. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta opened the proceedings. He was received with loud cheers. He said that he had previously advocated from the Congress platform an unconventional Convention for the promotion of the interests of this country. He did not at that time think they would so soon meet together in Convention for the purpose of reincarnating the work they had been doing for the last 23 years with the co-operation of all the provinces of the country. That evening they were called together to form a convention of that nature, and no better person than Dr. Rash Behari Ghose could be asked to preside on the occasion.

Mr. Bannerji, who was lustily cheered as he rose to second the proposition, mounted the platform and said that they were entering upon a new stage in the development of the great Congress movement. "The King is dead! Long live the King." The Congress is dead! Then long live the convention." There was no doubt but that revived, reconstituted and recreated it would have entered upon a stage of usefulness fraught with momentous issues to the future of the country.

Lala Lajpatrai, rising to support the proposal, was received with Bande-mataramish ovations. He thanked the delegates for their cordial reception of him. He did not think it would have been necessary for him to rise and support the resolution but for the painful circumstances under which the Congress proceedings were suspended yesterday. They would now show the world that they were determined to devote themselves to the service of their country and that in spite of the internal differences, and that they were not divided in their determination of devotion.

The Hon. Mr. V. Krishnaswamy Iyer, of Madras, Pandit Madan Mohan, of United Provinces, and Mr. Madholkar, of Berar, supported the election of Dr. Ghose to the Chair.

The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta observed that it was his proud privilege to put the resolution to the vote.

It was carried amidst loud and continued cheers.

Dr. Rash Behari Ghose, after taking the Chair, said that they were all aware of the painful circumstances under which he most regretfully suspended the meeting of the Congress yesterday, and that that afterno

ing their Chairman might proceed to discuss important questions.

Mr. Bannerji was voted to the Chair, and all the resolutions intended to be moved and carried in the Congress were proposed and seconded.

The Conference was then dissolved.

Mr. Bannerji then proposed a vote of thanks and expression of their gratefulness to the Working Committee of the Reception Committee. Mr. Bannerji took this opportunity to point out that from some quarters it was alleged that the Surat Reception Committee had omitted the subjects of boycott, swadeshism, self-government and national education from the draft resolutions of the Congress programme this year, but that was not true. The subjects were included in the programme of the Subjects Committee.

MR. TILAK AND HIS FOLLOWERS.

Mr. Tilak and his followers held a meeting in Ghikanta Wadi as was announced in their manifesto, and about 300 delegates and 700 others assembled amidst shouts of "Bande Mataram," "Tilak-ki Jaya," "Shivaji Maharaj-ki Jaya." All were Hindus except Mr. Nevinson and the Press representatives. All squatted on the ground, a chair being given to Mr. Nevison alone.

The proceedings commenced at 4-50 p.m., when, on the motion of Mr. Khaparde, Mr. Arbind Ghose took the Chair. The Chairman then called upon Mr. Tilak to address the meeting.

Mr. Tilak commenced with an apology if he was not heard all over the place on account of the failure of his voice. Proceeding, he said he had been asked to explain the situation and how they came to meet that day. They represented the middle class of Congressmen, and he must first of all clear up some misunderstanding likely to arise from the fact that in that particular place the nationalists conference was held a few days ago. This was not the Nationalists' Congress but a Conference of Congress Delegates. What he held was that the resolutions passed at the Congress held last year under the presidency of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji should not be disturbed under the present circumstances. There arrived in the meeting of the Congress this year a number of persons who attempted to disturb those resolutions, and how it was that they had not been able to secure co-operation—(at this stage Sardar Ajitsingh arrived and was received with shouts of "Bande Mataram" and "Jai Ajitsingh,") and unanimity in our deliberations during this Sessions of the Congress. A split has taken place, a regrettable split in an institution on which they had spent lakhs of rupees, owing to the fact that the two different parties could not pull on together, even on basis they had arrived at the last year's Congress in Calcutta. There were some people who wanted the Congress to go back, while others wanted to maintan its *status quo*. At the present time, when the Government had resorted to nse repressive measure, they should take up a position unanimously, at least to stick to the position they took last year. But unfortunately they had not been able to do that. No principle = no new principle=was attempted to be introduced in the Congress constitution this year. What they demanded was that they should not go back from the position laid down in Calcutta. To state briefly, some high persons managing the affairs of the Congress—especially the Surat Congress—were firmly determined to bring down the Indian National Congress from the high pedestal it occupied a year ago into All-India Moderate Congress. Sshame). The descent was a retrogade movement and it was against this that they had been fighting for the last few weeks. He perceived that and he published his opinion on the high-handed manner in which the Surat Reception Committee brushed aside the claims of Lala Lajpatrai—(cheers)—on the ground that his nomination would offend the Government. Shame). From that day he suspected that that was not an isolated instance, but the first step to convert the Indian National Congress into a Congress of Moderates. Ever since that day incident after incident had taken place which showed that there was a settled plan to drag down the Congress from the National Institution to a sectional movement. (Shame). It could not have been accomplished if a few individuals would not have been allowed to take full powers into their hands. Certain high officers of the Congress which led the Bombay Moderate clique had in their mind a plan by which the Congress was to be thrown back, so that the ideals and the methods of the Congress might fall in with the present views of the Government. The position they took at Calcutta was not the most acceptable, but how to become the least objectionable was the question. He did not want to question the motives of persons. One man might honestly believe that in these days of repression it was not prudent to go beyond a certain limit. But he was of opinion that repression promoted growth of national feeling. (Cheers.) He did not contend that those who wished to put Congress backwards were actuated by any selfish motive. He did not mean to say that those high persons had, in order to serve their own interest, made that attempt. There were two schools of thought in India. One believed that they should proceed with the help of Government sympathy and that they should not encroach on the sympathy of the authorities too far. Constituted on the principles on which the British Parliament was constituted, delegates did not come in proportion to the population of the provinces. If Congress met at Calcutta, half the number of delegates came from Bengal, and Bengal with the sister Province—N.-W. Province—carried out any resolution. The only safeguard against one province to force its opinion upon other provinces was that every resolution at the Congress must be unanimously passed. In Benares and at Calcutta the boycott proposition was moved, and the Bengal people would have been very glad if the other delegates had accepted boycott as a weapon all over India.

The Government wanted all the colleges under their entire control with the express purpose of officialising the educational institutions. That was their position before they met this year. It was a deliberate insult to the whole Congress to say that anybody had a right to drag back the Congress. If they could not push on their ideals they should not go behind, but should maintain that position at some sacrifice. If they could not go further, let them not loose the ground they secured with labour. On the other hand the Bombay Moderates wanted the Congress to move little backward so that the Government might not be displeased ; and what was the compromise proposed ? What was retrogression he was asked to subscribe to ?

After referring to the draft resolutions which were to be placed before the Subjects Committee, the speaker added the safest measures was to retain their position in these hard times, and not to give up the position they had already taken up. The Bombay Moderate party were determined not to make a compromise with the nationalists, but to rescind from the position they had taken last year. He tried for once and twice but thrice but no hearing was given to him. He and his supporters were kept at an arm's length and the result was, as he told them at the beginning, a split ; but he hoped it will not be a permanent split, just at the time when they all ought to have shown unanimity the split has occurred, and no one regretted the split more than he did. He was fully aware of its harmful effects and the purpose which it will serve from the Government point of view. Fortunately or unfortunately the thing had happened and the Congress autocrat had gained the day (Cries of "No, no and they have not gained the day.") They had gained the day not by making attempts to conciliate the other side but by despising the other side. (Shame.) They considered that the new spirit of nationalism in the country was injurious and sooner it was destroyed the better. (Shame). That had triumphed, but experience of a few years would show the insecurity of that position. That was the result of the 23rd Indian National Congress. It had been found that the spirit of give and take which characterized their deliberation last year had left them this year at the time when it was most needed.

It was then decided to carry on the work of the Congress next December from the point at which it was left last year in Calcutta sessions.

The meeting then dispersed, appointing a committee to carry the above resolution into effect.

Mr. Tilak continuing said that he wanted to move an amendment. He wanted election of President ; and not the adjournment of the meeting, to allow representatives of both parties from different Provinces to meet and elect President. That was the suggestion he had privately made and which he intended to make from the Congress platform if he had been heard. Several mutual friends tried to bring about a compromise, but they failed (Shame). The Moderate leaders thought that they should take the accidental majority of Moderates and force their views on the whole Congress. This spirit of intolerance had led to the present split. It would be argued that the other side should have forborne it, but there was a limit to forbearence. Should they let Congress go backwards ? (No, no),

WHAT NEXT ?

What they were to do next ? The Congress, as they all knew, was a youthful institution. It was the only political organization in the land which represented the whole country. There they were. That youthful organization was split up and each party was weaker for the partition. That was the result of this year's Congress. Those who wanted retrogation would soon become repentant and could soon find out that nothing useful can be gained by rallying round the Government banner. Experience would soon teach them that the position they had taken was not logical but suicidal. But what to do until they found out their mistake and both the parties were convinced the split was ruinous to both ? The Congress represented the intelligence of the country collectively. By the split they would be taunted by their enemies that they were unable to manage their own affairs and wanted self-government. Such a taunt would be levelled at them. The principles of representation and unanimty were abandoned this year. The only safeguard which saved Congress from being wrecked on provincial diversity was lost sight of this year. Some one, whom he would not name, and who cared little to take ordinary delegates into his confidence, issued a mandate this year that this should be done this way. They had now assembled there to settle measures to keep up the Congress work, starting from the position taken up at Calcutta. That would be

THEIR STARTING POINT.

The time had come when they should manifest more of resisting spirit than a deisre to please the authorities. Could they do anything, he asked, by which they could keep up the fire burning until the small light which they might be able to preserve grew into a magnificent lamp ? They wanted organization which would have life of its own, and how to do it was the question which was to be considered. It could not be done in an assembly like that, but they should make some arrangements since they had come as delegates from different parts of the country and for that reason they wanted therefore the organizers of the meeting to bring them together. The only way he could suggest was to appoint a committee, not a large committee of a hundred or two hundred, but a small committee of thirty to fifty members with two secretaries, who would watch the effects of the split and decide measures to be taken and, if possible, make arrangements for their meeting next year. The Secretaries would also see that the split does not grow wider and preventive measures taken to minimize the evil effects it might produce. He (Mr. Tilak) requested, nay besought them, to consider this point in the spirit of reconciliation.

In conclusion Mr. Tilak said he had laid before them a true and compact account of the position. He did not say he was free, and could be free from blame which might be assigned to his party. (No, no.) But the assignment of credit and blame was not to be made just then. He simply urged upon their attention the necessity of taking measures to keep up the Congress work during the interregnum. The Moderates had held a Convention and appointed a Committee to do the work. He hoped that Committee would not monopolize the whole work to itself but would divide it with their Committee. They must progress with the time. Their ideals must advance as the time advanced, but it only advanced if they kept up the traditions of the Congress. The Committee he proposed to appoint work not in the spirit of rivalry with the other party but in the spirit of co-operation and by the grace of God an opportunity might present itself when they shall again be united.

Mr. Tilak, thanking the audience for giving him a patient hearing took his seat on the floor in the crowd.

HE EXPLAINS THE ROW.

Being questioned by a Hindu from the audience Mr. Tilak stood up and said just as Dr. Ghose and others were going towards the platform he passed a chit in the hands of the Charirman of the Reception Committee, through a Volunteer in which he had stated that he wished to address the delegates on the proposition of the election of President and that he wished to move an adjournment with a constructive proposal, after Mr. Bannerji had finished his speech: As no reply came and as he was not called upon to address the meeting even after the proposition was further supported he was going up the platform when he was stopped by a Volunteer (Shame). When he went up the platform and stood in front of the Chair Dr. Ghose had not taken his seat. He argued with them, he explained to them that he had a right to be heard ; but he was not allowed to speak. And you know what happened subsequently.

Two other speakers having addressed the meeting a committee of about fifty, with two Secretaries were appointed and the crowd dispersed at 7 p. m.

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE.

The first meeting of the Committee of the Convention was held in the bungalow of the Hon'ble Sir P. M. Mehta at 4 p.m. when it was decided to form Committees in each province the Secretaries of which were required to invite views of the members in their provinces regarding the constitution and forward the same to the Secretaries of the General Committee in Bombay by the end of February and a meeting of the Committee will be convened by the Secretaries to consider the proposals, on Easter Monday.

MANIFESTO BY THE RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

The sudden suspension by the Chairman of the proceedings of the Congress yesterday has made the Extremists regret they had not agreed to proceed constitutionally.

The proceedings to-day will be harmonious.

The Congress meets at 1 o'clock.

The Chairman of the Reception Committee Lala Lajpat Rai and the Delegates of the various provinces have issued the following Manifesto.

Babu Surendra Nath Bannerji, while seconding the proposition moved by Dewan Bahadur Ambalal to the effect that the Hon. Dr Rash Behari Ghose be elected President of the Sessions, said—The President having against established practice of the Congress and in violation of its old traditions, been prevented from making his speech, the sittings cannot be conducted if the same sort of obstruction is repeated at any stage of the proceedings of the Congress—and in case such obstruction again occurs the only course left will be the closing of the Session without any work being done and this will be a most humiliating situation for all the Delegates—an event which will place the whole country in disgrace. It is, therefore, earnestly hoped that the Delegates of all shades of opinion will do their best to see that the proceedings are conducted in an orderly manner and that all differences are put forward in the usual constitutional way. This is the only method in which a body like the Congress can have any continued existence and we earnestly hope that all the Delegates will use their influence towards this end.

Mr. B. G. Tilak wires to us the following under date the 28th instant :—

"The Press Note issued by the Congress officials giving an account of the Congress Session at Surat contains many one-sided, misleading and unfounded statements.

The Nationalists' version is under preparation and will be presently published."

The following pithy account of the Congress meeting of Thursday was written by a youthful spectator on a post-card on 27th inst :—

Yesterday there was all confusion in the Congress. Mr. Gadgil got some beating, having threatened Mr. Tilak. The election of the president could not go on. The meeting was adjourned till to-day. I am all right. Need not fear in any way. The Extremists are fierce ; Sir Vanity too obstinate. Compromise not very possible unless Moderates come to their senses.

REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

15, rue de l'Universite, Paris.

SOMMAIRE DE LA LIVRAISON DU 15 DECEMBRE 1907.

I.—LES YEUX QUI SOUVIENT (1), Deuxieme Partie, par M Henry Bordeaux.
II.—MADAME, MERE DU REGENT.—III. LE BUDGET D'UNE PRINCES.—IV.—LA FAMILLE D'ALLEMAGNE. —ANNEE HEUREUSES.—LA COUR DE FRANCE EN 1673 (2), par Arvede Barine.
III.—LA CRISE ECONOMIQUE DE 1907 ET LES ETATS-UNIS D'AMERIQUE, par M. Raphael Georges Levy.
IV.—AU COEUR DE L'HIVER SUEDOIS.—NOEL EN DALECARLIE, par M. Andre Baltsoort.
V.—LA SEPARATION DE L'EGLISE ET DE L'ETAT EN ALGERIE, par M. Rene Pinon
VI.—LE ROMAN ANGLAIS EN 1907.—II. LES NOUVEAUX VENUS, par M. T de Wyzewa.
VII.—REVUE LITTERAIRE—CHARLES NODIER ET LES DEBUTS DU ROMANTISME, par M. Rene Doumic.
VIII.—LES LIVRES D'ETRENNES, par M. Joseph Perinet.
IX.—CHRONIQUE DE LA QUINZAINE, HISTOIRE POLITIQUE, par M. Francis Charmes.
X.—BULLETIN BIBLIOGRAPHIQUE

PRIX DE L'ABONNEMENT :

PARIS..... Un an, 50 fr. Six mois, 26 fr. Trois mois, 14 fr.
DEPARTEMENTS. — 56 fr. — 29 fr. — 15 fr.
ETRANGER..... — 62 fr. — 32 fr. — 17 fr.

Les abonnements partent du 1er et du 15 de chaque mois.

TEMPERANCE IN INDIA.

Another Surat Congress.

Simultaneously with the meeting of the delegate of the late Indian National Congress at Surat a Conference of the All-India Temperance Association was held, at which the following address was delivered by Babu Norendro Nath Sen, the President :—

Ladies and Gentlemen.—This is the Fourth All-India Temperance Conference, and I think, I may say without any exaggeration that it marks an important advance in the activities of the Temperance workers in this country. Last year about this time, the Conference met in Calcutta under the shadow of an overwhelming grief in consequence of the death of that great apostle of the Temperance cause and sincere and ardent lover of India—the Right Hon. Samuel Smith—a death, which was all the sadder, because of its tragic suddenness, happening only two hours before that venerable figure, consecrated to the cause of, suffering humanity, was to make its appearance on the Conference platform. Alas ! that we shall have only to recall the memory of his hallowed name where his inspiring words should have once more poured upon our souls.

Ladies and gentlemen, I am deeply grateful to you for the honor you have done me by calling me to the Presidentiai chair of this Conference—an honor which I attribute to your kindness rather than to any merits of my own. I feel that this great honor might have been more suitably bestowed upon any one of the many worthy workers present here, who have done yeoman service to the cause of Temperance both in this country and in England. I feel my unworthiness the more when I think that, of the past three Conferences, the first was presided over by our late veteran leader—the Right Hon. Samuel Smith—and the others by such distinguished pioneers of the Temperance Movement as Sir Bhalkrisna Chandra, and the Hon. Mr. Gokhale. Since however, you have called me to this duty, I must not demur. I can assure you, ladies and gentlemen, that however poor my worth, I yield to none in this assembly in my appreciation of the good work which the Temperance Movement has been doing in every part of the globe. Some of you may be aware that I represent a journal—the "Indian Mirror"—which has been advocating the Temperance cause for nearly half-a-century. The late Babu Keshub Chunder Sen, who was connected with that journal for many years, was the first Indian to lift his voice in England in behalf of the movement which has now established itself so powerfully in this country. His brother, the late Babu Krishna Behari Sen, M. A., who also had a long connection with the "Mirror," was a member of the Bengal Temperance Commission of 1883. I think, therefore, ladies and gentlemen, that I may claim a family interest in the Temperance Movement.

Ladies and gentlemen, I come from a Province which has distinguished itself as one of the most active centres of the Temperance propaganda. The Calcutta Temperance Federation, which has proved itself a mighty power for good, counts among its workers many earnest, self-sacrificing philanthropists. Such men as Dr. Harold Mann, Mr. E. A. Goodwin, the Rev. Mr. Herbert Anderson and Mr. B. R. Barber, who have devoted themselves heart and soul to the cause of temperance and purity, have laid the people of Bengal under a debt of obligation, which it is beyond their power to repay. From such a Province, I have come to another, which, too, through that excellent organisation—the Bombay Temperance Council—has made a great name for its Temperance activities.

It is in the fitness of things, ladies and gentlemen, that this Conference should be held in a Presidency, where, on account of low taxation and of the prevalence of the District Monopoly system, intemperance has assumed colossal proportions. Bombay stands first in the list of consumers of alcohol; and it is strange that this ancient historic city, where we are met to-day, is one of the strongholds of intemperance. We know how strenuously has that great reformer—Sri Sankaracharya of Dwarka—laboured in this city to cure several castes of the vice of intemperance. It is well that the Bombay Provincial Temperance Conference should have held its last session in this city, on the 30th of March of this year, under the presidency of such a distinguished Temperance worker as Dr. Gostling.

Ladies and gentlemen, of all the gatherings, which will have been held at Surat during this Christmas week, none, to my mind, is fraught with such importance as this gathering of the Temperance workers, because the Temperance Movement is not only a fight against vice, pauperism and misery, but an effort towards a higher manhood, a nobler civilisation. I attach the greatest importance to this movement, because it endeavours to make us good and efficient citizens—because it solves in a manner the problem of existence—because it affords a platform on which all nationalities can unite for their common welfare—because it is the strongest link in the chain that binds India to England. H. R. H. the Prince of Wales has said that sympathy is the key-note of British rule in India ; and Mr. John Morley has also given expression to the same sentiment. British sympathy has ever been strikingly displayed with all movements tending to the social and moral elevation of the people. Englishmen and Englishwomen come to India at great sacrifice to themselves on the sacred mission of Temperance. The names of such great pioneers of the movement as the late Mr. W. S. Caine the late Right Hon. Samuel Smith, Mr. Herbert Roberts, Lord Radstock, Mr. William Jones, M. P., Mr. Kerr ; Lord Kinnaird and others will ever be remembered in India with the feeling of the deepest gratitude. The Temperance Movement admits of no political or sectarian differences—it stands on the broad basis of Universal Brotherhood—and its object is the redemption of those of our unfortunate fellow-beings, who fallen from temptation to sin and from sin to misery. I cannot in this connection speak in sufficient terms of praise of the immense good which the various Christian Missionary bodies are doing in this country in the direction of the social and moral improvement of the people. Observed from all points of view, the Temperance Movement, to my mind, is of the greatest importance to India and the Indians.

Ladies and gentlemen, we meet this year under the most happy auspices, for it has been a year of marked advance in the work of the Temperance Movement. It was on the 7th of September, 1905, that the Government of India appointed a Committee to examine the Excise administration of the country. The report of the Excise Committee was submitted to Government on the 4th July, 1906, but was not published till December, 1906 and a series of Resolutions thereon appeared between May and August of this year. The Excise Committee, as you are aware, was appointed to devise measures for the establishment of uniformity in the Excise administration of India. The scope of the inquiry was certainly not wide enough, for what the Temperance reformers wanted, was that there should be a systematic investigation of the causes of increased intemperance, together with the formulation of definite measures for the mitigation of the evil. Even so, the Temperance workers rejoiced that some of the recommendations of the Excise Committee were of considerable value, and they hoped that effect would be given to them by the Government of India. It has been a matter of great disappointment to us that these recommendations, though following very short of the public demands, have not been accepted in their entirety by the Imperial Government. It was with a view to representing the case fully to the authorities in England that a deputation representing the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association headed by Lord Kinnaird, waited on Mr. Morley at the India Office on the 1st of August last. The deputation pressed for a further inquiry by a Committee, composed of officials and representative non-officials, to go into the whole question of the Indian Excise and to impose further measures of restriction on the consumption of intoxicants. Mr. Morley was sympathetic, as he always is, and he went so far even as to admit that the drinking habits of the people were on the increase, that the drink traffic in India was a "new, dire and additional plague," and that there was a case for putting down the abnormal growth of the evil. He remarked: "It was shocking to think that while we were flattering ourselves that we were spreading Western civilisation to the East, we were spreading what was one of the main causes of the ruin of much of the social work done in the West." From these remarks, it might be supposed that Mr. Morley readily fell in with the suggestions of the deputation, but it was not so. The words of sympathy were the words of Mr. Morley, and not of the Secretary of State. With all that, ladies and gentlemen, we must confess that we have scored a victory—a great moral victory—for we have conclusively proved the need of effective action.

I do not propose to go into a detailed examination of the Excise Committee's Report, nor of the measures and methods of Excise administration in this country. But there are one or two points, which it is necessary to allude to in this great gathering of Temperance workers. It is an indisputable fact that what is known as the auction system has been the cause of an increase in the general consumption of spirituous drinks. We want to have this system abolished. Our second demand is that the power of licensing should be withdrawn from the Revenue authorities. We next ask that what is known as the system of local option should be rigidly enforced, and that effective safeguards should be prescribed against juvenile drinking. I do not think that our demands are either unreasonable or excessive. "A Government should so legislate," said Mr. Gladstone, "as to make it easy to do right and difficult to do wrong." We hope to see this wise maxim of the greatest Liberal of England carried in practice by his faithful disciple who presides over the fortunes of India to-day. The Government of India have declared explicitly that "their settled policy is to to minimise temptation to those who do not drink, and to discourage excess among those who do." They have further laid down that "fiscal considerations in connection with the liquor traffic are important, not as an end in themselves, but simply because the most effective method of forwarding the policy of Government in regard to consumption, is to make the tax upon liquor as high as it is possible to raise it, without stimulating illicit production to a degree which would increase, instead of diminishing, the total consumption, and without driving people to substitute deleterious drugs for alcohol or a more for a less harmful form of liquor." Well, ladies and gentlemen, we take our stand on this declaration. We ask Government nothing more than that they should faithfully follow the policy which they have laid down.

But though Government have not been able to overlook the fiscal considerations altogether, inasmuch as they rigidly adhere to the auction and other systems, which can be justified on the ground of bringing more revenue only, we must give them due credit, by acknowledging that their attitude has, on the whole, been one of sympathy towards the Temperance Movement. The appointment of the Excise Committee, coupled with the concessions which Government have promised to make, would seem to show that had the revenue question not stood in the way, Government would have struck a distructive blow at the liquor traffic in India. A Government like the British Government cannot be supposed to be inimical to the social and moral interests of its subjects in India. Having regard to the results achieved I have no doubt, you will agree with me in thinking that we have made a great advance in our work.

Ladies and gentlemen, I have dwelt so far chiefly on one aspect only of intemperance—drink. But there are other intoxicants, such as ganja, charas, opium, cocaine, &c., which are poisoning the Indian population to no small extent. Ganja, including charas, is most prevalent in the Punjab, the United Provinces, Eastern Bengal, Behar and Calcutta. Bombay also is a consumer of this drug. Charas is very prevalent in the Central Provinces In Mymensingh and Dacca, in Eastern Bengal, ganja is consumed mostly by the "ganjis" that is, boatmen. The Naogaon Sub-Division in the Rajshahi District is the only tract in Bengal where ganja is grown, and the drug manufactured within an area of 10 square miles under strict supervision. It is a good policy that Government does not allow ganja to be grown anywhere else. The Hemp Drugs Commission of 1897 found that the Bengal system was the best, and recommended its adoption by other Provinces. Between seven and eight thousand maunds of ganja are grown every year, The price of the drug has gone up in consequence of an increase of the license fees and duty—and that is certainly a matter for congratulation. Charas is prepared in Yarkand in Central Asia. With regard to opium, the recent policy of Government has been most satisfactory. It was in the fitness of things that England having demoralised China, should have come to save her from destruction. The opium edict, enacted by the Chinese Government, has had the effect of reducing the opium cultivation in India by one-tenth. The quantities of opium disposed of at the periodical sales, held by Government, have shown a marked reduction which will continue from year to year for a period of ten years, after which the opium traffic will be given up. The loss of revenue therefrom will amount to three crores of rupees. The opium policy of the Indian Government has been greatly modified in recent years, and Government will give full effect to its policy in ten years. The opium habit is greatly prevalent in Assam, as in Burma. The Beharis are strongly addicted to intoxicating drugs and all kinds of excisable articles generally. Cocaine is the most recent addition to the deleterious drugs prevalent in India. You are aware that cocaine is derived from the coca plant grown in Peru in South America. Like alcohol it is a purely Western vice introduced in India. Cocaine, in its deadly effects beats all other intoxicating drugs put together. It holds out a stronger temptation than drink. The immediate effect is a delightful feeling of languor ; the ultimate effect is ruination of mind, body and soul. In Europe and America, the drug is usually taken by injection, but the "pan sunari" is the Indian method of assimilating the poison. Cocaine was introduced in Calcutta from Monghyr (not Bhagalpur) in 1904, and it spread to such an alarming extent all over the country, within a short time that Government found it necessary to prohibit the sale of the drug by any one other than a license vendor. The drug has been brought under the operation of the Excise law, and no doubt, the restrictions placed upon its importation and sale have checked further growth of the vice. It was claiming its victims by hundreds among the juvenile population. In 1904, a shipment of cocaine, worth a lac of rupees, arrived in Calcutta, but the Excise Department fortunately intervened, with the result that the shipment which was enough to poison the whole of the population in India, was sent back to England. Cocaine is a good thing for medical purposes, but produces the contrary effect if taken as a stimulant. These are the enemies which the Temperance Reformer has to fight in India.

Ladies and gentlemen, in this necessarily hurried sketch of the Temperance Movement, I need make only a passing reference to the most recent Excise measures of the several Provincial Governments. Turning first to the Madras Presidency, I am glad to be able to say that the policy of the Provincial Government has been to restrict the output of liquor by enhanced taxation and by curtailment of the number of shops. As a result, the consumption of country spirits in 1905-06 fell off by over fifty thousands gallons, as compared with the preceding year. The Madras Government has increased the taxation on country spirits in certain districts, with a view to preventing an increase of consumption. The question of enhancing the tree-tax in order to check the toddy evil has also received attention. The number of licenses issued for the sale of foreign liquor has been reduced from 808 to 799. The increase of Excise revenue in 1905-06 was only 1·7 per cent, due it is said, to the higher rentals obtained for the shops, As regards the Bombay Presidency, we hear a distinctly mournful note regarding the financial results of the Excise administration; in the page of the Annual Report of that Department for the past year. It is is distinctly admitted that one of the reasons for the very small increase of revenue, is the spread of the Temperance Movement. One fact stands out prominently in the Resolution of the Bombay Government, and this is that, as a result of the auction system, shop-keepers, who have paid highly for their shops, use every endeavour to attract customers and stimulate sales of liquor. The most discouraging feature, from the Temperance point of view, is a sustained increase in consumption among the primitive agriculturists, such as the Bhils, and the labouring classes. The greater demand for labour would appear to have occasioned a greater rise in wages, the latter leading, in turn, to greater consumption of what is regarded by the ignorant classes as the fashionable beverage. The revenue derived from the sale of intoxicating drugs appears to have risen very appreciably in the Bombay Presidency. The accounts from the Punjb are less satisfactory. The Government of the Province announces a continued growth of the Excise revenue, amounting in three years to a rise of 8½ lacs of rupees. This growth is apparent in every class of receipts. It is attributed to the stimulus of plague and to general prosperity and high wages. The replacement of outstills by the distillery system in certain districts, the raising of the duty on country spirit in others, and alterations in the duties on hemp drugs, are the leading features of the Excise administration of the United Provinces. The real receipts in the past year amounted to Rs. 9,129 lacs, as compared with Rs. 10,097 lacs in the year previous, the decline being mainly attributable to the falling-off in the receipts from foreign spirit. The Provincial Government has had under its consideration some important modifications of the local Excise system. In the Central Provinces, the chief feature of the Excise administration is an enormous increase of the revenue from country liquor. The Local Administration thinks "that industrial development connoting high wages among the labouring classes must infallibly be accompanied by a greater indulgence in liquor," in spite of the measures taken to increase duty, to reduce and regulate shops and to improve the Excise administration. It is gratifying to learn that a reduction of nearly 25 per cent. has been effected in the number of liquor shops in those Provinces. In Bengal proper the Excise revenue of the past year exceeded that of the previous year by 7½ lacs. Country spirit and opium appear to have contributed to this increase, while there was a decline of about half a lac in the receipts from ganja. More than one-fourth of the total revenue from country spirit was collected in the town of Calcutta. The increase of population and the increase of wages are given as reasons for the rise of the drink traffic in the metropolis. There was at the same time a large increase in the number of convictions for drunkenness in Calcutta and suburbs. The full effect of the contract system of supply is being carefully watched by the Excise authorities in Bengal, and it is said that the new system has checked drunkenness in the district of Darjiling. Large reductions in the cultivation of opium are in progress in Behar. The opium habit which was formerly most prevalent in Assam and Chittagong, next to Burma, appears to have spread to Orissa. Calcutta, the 24-Pergunnahs, Hughli, Behar and Chota Nagpur are the greatest consumers of country spirit. The use of ganja is most prevalent in the Dacca Division and also in Calcutta. The measures taken against the spread of the cocaine habit have been successful in checking illicit supplies. but it is said that persons who have acquired a debased taste for such stimulants are turning to other like stimulants. In the new Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam country spirits, ganja and opium are the principal sources of the Excise revenue. There was an increase of 26 per cent. in the Excise receipts last year. Sales of imported liquor have been very largely diminished in Eastern Bengal by the Swadeshi Movement. The opium habit would appear to be increasing in Eastern Bengal, especially among the cultivating classes and the hill people. Burma is a consistent patron of opium, but there was a marked decrease in the revenue derived from it last year. Ganja, morphia and cocaine are also very much in vogue in Burma, and the latter especially is said to have taken a real hold on the Burmese in some districts. The Lieutenant-Governor has ordered the publication of leaflets in Rangoon and other places, describing the harmful effects of morphia, so as, to induce the people to abandon this most pernicious habit, it may be mentioned that the recent Excise Committee did not include Burma in their investigations.

From the foregoing sketch, you will see, ladies and gentlemen, how stupendous is the work that lies before the Temperance Reformer. Much—very much—has no doubt been done in the past and indeed it may be well said that but for the Temperance Movement, the country by this time would have been ruined by drunkenness. Drink is the chief enemy we have to fight against. I do not think that Government will hesitate for a moment to accede to the demands of the Temperance party, but that fiscal considerations, stand in the way. Yet, time and again, Government have made valuable concessions to the Temperance cause. I may refer, in particular, to the Despatch of the Secretary of State to the Government of India, dated the 4th February, 1890, which enunciated four important principles, viz. (1) that the taxations of spirituous and intoxicating liquors and drugs should be high and in some cases as high as it was possible to enforce ; (2) that the traffic in liquor and drugs should be conducted under suitable regulations for police purposes ; (3) that the number of places at which liquor or drugs can be purchased should be strictly limited with regard to the circumstances of each locality ; and (4) that efforts should be made to ascertain the existence of local public sentiment, and that a reasonable amount of deference should be paid to it when ascertained. This Despatch, which was the outcome of Mr. Caine's vigorous agitation in Parliament, is regarded as the Magna Charta of the Temperance Movement. Ladies and gentlemen, I would draw your attention in this connection to the opinion expressed by such a high authority as Sir Frederick Lely, C. S. I., late Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces. He stated in a communication to the Government of India; "Abkari revenue, though it represents the chief means of repression in the hands of the Government, yet bears a stain upon it. The money could be better got in almost any other way. There are large tracts of country where reductions and remissions of land revenue and increase of labourers wages only mean more expenditure in drink. There are large numbers of young men of the better class who are lost to the State and their families by acquiring the habit. Numerous shops exist in frequented high roads, near markets, near mills, veritable traps to catch the weak, the thirsty, the tired at their most susceptible moments It should, in my opinion be made a standing order that all shops should gradually and considerately, but as soon as it is possible, be removed to not less then half-a-mile from places of common resort, such as main thoroughfares, markets, mills, docks, villages." There is another passage in that admirable document which will bear repetition : "I have never met a native, official or unofficial, intelligent or otherwise, who does not firmly believe that Government fosters the traffic for the sake of revenue and would not willingly let it go."

Ladies and gentlemen, I have very little more to say, and I must thank you for the patience with which you have listened to me. I have great hopes of the future of the Temperance Movement in India. The success which has attended the labours of the past seems to me a guarantee of the progress of the future. I ask you, one and all, in the name of India, to keep up the agitation in this sacred cause, so that with the help of England, you may make India once more the land of simplicity, purity and sobriety. History teaches us that the sanctity of national life is the condition precedent to national greatness. Let redemption from the power of alcohol be the rallying cry of educated India of the twentieth century. May the Almighty, in His infinite loving kindness, open the eyes of all concerned to the dire harm which is being done by the Drink Demon in India—and may He so influence the hearts of our rulers that they may stay the hand of this arch-enemy of the Indian population. Believing as I do in the mercy of Providence, I say—Brethren, Onward ! Onward ! Onward ! Those of us who pass away before the consummation is attained, will see the victory from the battlements of heaven. I ask you, each of you, and all of you, to say :—

"Conquer we must, for our cause it is just,
And this be our motto, 'In God will we trust.'"

INDIAN SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT).

SURAT, DECEMBER 29.

The following resolutions were adopted at the meeting of the Conference held this morning under the presidency of Mr. Lalshankar Umyashankar :—

THE LATE MRS. MADHOWDAS RUGHNATHDAS,

That this Conference places on record its deep sense of loss to the cause of social reform and of the remarriage of widows in particular by the death of Mrs. Madhavdas Raghunathdas.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

That this Conference notes with satisfaction the notable increase in the number of schoolgoing girls in the country and trusts that the Government of India's proposal to make elementary education free will result in the large increase of the number of girls' schools and of schoolgoing girls. It calls attention to the need of providing facilities for the special education of young women and of imparting general knowledge to married women by means of home classes, lectures, exhibitions, &c.

MARRIAGE REFORMS.

This conference reiterates its conviction that infant and too early marriages and marriages of young girls to men of comparatively advanced years, are fruitful of untold physical misery and moral degradation to the community and while voting with satisfaction the tendency among several classes to postpone the marriages of boys and girls to somewhat later years than has hitherto been the case, it earnestly recommends the perseverance in individual and collective efforts to fix a reasonable limit of age for marriages. It considers further that reforms in this and other respects cannot be easily carried out so long as extravagant marriage expenses are indulged in, and hopes that efforts will be made to put a check on such expenditure. It also calls attention to the necessity of removing the taint of polygamous practices from our marriage system and its restoration to the ancient ideal of pure and pefect monogamy.

AMELIORATION OF THE CONDITION OF WIDOWS.

This Conferences is of opinion that steps should be taken to better the condition of young widows by providing facilities for their education in schools and widows' homes similar to the institution of Prof. Karve, by abolishing enforced disfiguration and by removing all obstructions and giving freedom to the remarriage of widows.

FUSION OF SUBCASTES.

This Conference is of opinion that the present numerous divisions of caste are opposed to the ancient and true principle on which the original four varnas were formed, and as a step towards the realization of that principle, recommends the union of sub-castes by permitting intermarriages and interdining.

DEPRESSED CLASSES.

That this Conference views with earnest satisfaction the efforts that are being made to ameliorate the condition of the depressed classes and offers its best wishes to the Mission for these classes started by the Prarthana Samaj of Bombay, and to the members adopted by His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar. It wishes to impress on the public the importance of raising these classes to an intellectual and moral level commensurate with their large numbers and the material contribution to the industrial and economic prosperity of the country.

FOREIGN TRAVEL.

That this Conference notes with great satisfaction the growing feeling in favour of foreign travel as indicated by among other things the establishment of Education Funds in several parts of the country, and urges removal of all hampering restrictions which impede the free admission of foreign travelled persons into the community.

RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENTS.

This Conference accords its hearty support to the amendment propsed in the Civil Procedure Code by the Hon. Dr. Rash Bihari Ghosh in the direction of providing better control over the management of religious and charitable endowments, and prays that it may be incorporated in the amended code.

TEMPERANCE AND SOCIAL PURITY.

This Conference endorses the resolutions passed at previous conferences including the importance of discouraging the use of intoxicating drugs and liquors ; and supporting the anti-nautch and other movements having for their object the promotion of social purity.

SANITATION.

This Conference welcomes the proposals of Government to provide an extended sanitary service and, in view of the heavy annual mortality and the large prevalence of disease in many parts of the country due to preventible causes urges on the public the importance of adopting measures for promoting sound knowledge and habits of sanitation among the masses.

The President delivered a long address and the delegates included one hundred Hindu ladies.

In the same series as "The New Ethics" Messrs. Bell publish "This Mystical Life of Ours," a manual of educative extracts—one a week throughout the year—selected from the various writings of Mr. Trine. He, like the author we have just been considering, believes in a universal fellowship, and urges greater sympathy with animal life, but he is milder in his teaching and does not allow enthusiasm for the brute creation to obscure the more important fact of the oneness of man and God. His writings are of a more refined, philosophical cast ; they deal especially with the higher life of the mind and vigorously inculcate the compelling powers of mental force. Thoughts are forces of tremendous potency ; through them we possess a genuine creative power capable of moulding the world for good ; each individual can develop his higher self, condition his environment and determine his thought atmosphere by which others are influenced. This is a noble doctrine and worthy of consideration in these days of slavish Determinism. Moreover, it is one that man in his innermost heart knows to be true. As the book contains the quintessence of Mr.

THE MOSLEM CONFERENCE.

Needs of Education.

INDUSTRIAL APTITUDE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, DECEMBER 29.

The All-India Moslem League held its second Conference here to-day when Mr. Adamjee Peerbhoy delivered his Presidential address as follows :—

Gentlemen,—I thank you most heartily for the great honour you have done me in selecting me to preside over your deliberations at this second gathering of the All-India Moslem League. I can only say that this is one of the proudest moments of my life and that the memory of the honour you have done me will never fade from my mind.

I need hardly tell you that this is only the second occasion on which this League has met. Its first public appearance was in December last year at Dacca when that great son of our patriotic community, Nawab Vikar-ul-Mulk, occupied the presidental chair. The success of that first effort was all that we could naturally expect. Its proceedings were reported throughout the British Empire, and in the great London Press there were inspiring comments and criticisms which not only indicated that the movement had the widest sympathy of all well-wishers of the Mahomedans, but has imposed upon the duty of developing this organization to its fullest possible extent.

If any doubt has ever existed, and I know of none, that the Mahomedans of India would fail in their duty to themselves, the gathering here to-day—the leaders of our people, the men in whom we put our trust and who are writing a memorable page in our history—indicates in no uncertain way that the message has gone to the heart of the people and we have at length awakened to the stern necessity of guarding our interests and advancing our cause. I have said that the first public evidence of our consolidation was given at Dacca, but the initiation of this movement goes a little further back. I know of nothing which has been more productive of concrete results for the benefit of ourselves than that great and memorable national deputation which, in October 1906, went to Simla and laid before H. E. Lord Minto the Petition embodying our national sentiments and aspirations. It will always be a matter of keen regret to me that circumstances denied me the honour and happiness of proceeding to Simla with the Deputation, but I have some slight satisfaction in the fact that my own kith and kin, my son Ebrahim, together with Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed, represented this part of India.

The splendid courtesy with which that deputation was received by H. E. the Viceroy, inspired the Mahomedans throughout India with complete confidence. His speech in reply to our memorial was a statesman-like utterance and the very words of it are engraven indelibly on our memory. It breathed confidence and whilst it committed neither His Excellency nor his Government to any particular line of action, we knew that the great interests of Mahomedans would never be lightly set aside or suffer neglect. Concrete evidence of that fact has already been given in the schemes suggested by the Government of India for the improvement of the representation of the people on the Legislative Council, which regulates the affairs of India.

As I desired to say, the initiation of the League dates from that visit You know as well as I do that the Deputation was headed by His Highness the Aga Khan. That leader of our community is still young in years, but I only speak what we all have in our minds when I say we have hopes of his rendering us still higher services in the future. With him was the lamented late Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk, the Honorary Secretary of the Deputation, to whom I must refer again. The first practical work was the formation of the plans for the

ORGANISATION OF THE LEAGUE.

It first met at Dacca in the East and was pronounced a success. It has met again here at Karachi in the West, the greatest city of Sind, the centre of Mahomedanism, and as I look round me to-day, I can only express my surprise that a young movement has so quickly found the heart of our people and touched us with one common object, the advancement of our historic people. What the future has in store for the League I dare not prognosticate ; but if the same spirit which animates us to-day guides its destinies it will not be long before our rulers, and Mahomedans the world over, will look to the proceedings of this League for knowledge of our aspirations and the correct measure of our advancement along those paths we are destined to proceed. I appeal to every Mahomedan in India to realize this important fact, to do all in his power, to add to the strength of the League, to understand its aims and objects, and to render it that practical support without which it can do nothing. We have ventured to draw the attention of the whole of the peoples of India upon us ; we have elected to give evidence to our rulers that we are a community imbued with high ambitions and we have thus imposed upon ourselves a task from which we dare not shrink. We have taken a step forward ; to go back would be to drop into oblivion and stamp ourselves as unworthy of the place we demand in the British Empire. I cannot dwell on this aspect of our duty too long or with too much earnestness. What is our first duty to this end? It is to be united in ourselves, to be of one mind and one purpose. We must of all things discard sectional jealousies and personal animosities ; two evils which are capable of cankering the heart of the sublimest purpose. We must look to the good of the community as a whole : work shoulder to shoulder as true children of Islam. We are putting in the foundations of a mighty structure. Let us do good work.

My duty to-day, gentlemen, is to direct your energies to the consideration of those highly important subject on which you will be called upon to express an opinion. They are momentous in all consideration, and whilst I have no intention of impressing upon you any particular views of my own, I ask you to proceed with moderation and with a due recognition of the responsibility placed upon you. It is scarcely necessary for me to say that I have but a poor knowledge of the paths of political controversy. I am no scholar nor a man of many words. My sphere of action in this life has been cast in an entirely different direction. Since the time when nature made it possible for me to turn my hand to toil, I have laboured and I must admit I still have much affection for the man who uses his energies in that direction. But I do not wish to be misunderstood. I do not despise those who labour in other fields. There is work for us all. Circumstances have compelled me to direct my energies into the

PATHS OF INDUSTRIALISM

and no higher duty could be placed upon an individual. I believe in the dignity of labour as the Great Prophet did. The history of our people, the history of our heroes and of those who have carried the flag of Islam over the world has been one of strenuous and ceaseless effort. Whatever we may have lacked in recent times in purely literary accomplishments, no one can charge the Mahomedan with not doing his fair share of the world's work. In India he has shown his special aptitude in industrialism, and I believe it is along these lines that he can best exert his influence and carve for himself a high position in the Empire. I love to see the development of Mahomedan enterprize, for it is a true measure of the energy and spirit of the people and we can never be without hope so long as we can maintain the reputation we have already earned. The history of the British people has shown that industrialism leads the way and on that foundation they built the great superstructure of the arts. We, above all others, cannot afford to neglect higher education, for our people must take their part in the responsibilities of Government and the advancement of all such movements as require the energies of trained intelligence. It gave me particular satisfaction two years ago, at the time of the memorable visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and his beloved consort, to show that I was capable of appreciating work in another sphere, by in some slight measure, assisting to found the Science School in connection with the Aligarh College.

It will be your duty, gentlemen, to turn your attention to highly important matters arising out of the proposed reforms in connection with the Indian Legislative Councils. I have no wish to impress upon you any ideas of my own, or to anticipate the decisions at which you may ultimately arrive. For myself, I must say that I received the news of the decision of Government to reply to popular agitation by a considerable expansion of the principle of the Legislative Council, with every satisfaction. And this was enhanced by the fact that the Government has seen its way to recognise our prayer in the memorial addressed to H. E. Lord Minto, and safeguard the interests of the Mahomedans by providing class representation. As you are aware the proposed reforms provide that there shall be a minimum of four Mahomedan representatives in the Imperial Council. Whether that number is adequate or not, will be for you to say, but we must be grateful to the Viceroy and the Government of India for the recognition of those claims we specifically set out in our memorial. It indicates that the Government is prepared to listen to the popular voice, and if this attitude is carried still further and influences the Government in its nomination of suitable men to represent us we shall have little to complain of. We must as far as possible preclude the monopolisation of these appointments by those who have only personal ends to serve and encourage and stimulate our rising young men to exert their talents and energies for the good of their community. In the Provincial Councils, the same provisions for Mahomedan representation are made, and if we can only infuse into Provincial Governments the spirit which has animated the Government of India and the Secretary of State in dealing with our just and moderate claims, our labours will be considerably lightened. It is necessary for us to remember the wisdom expressed by Lord Minto to the Deputation which waited on him at Simla. He said, "I agree with you, gentlemen, that the initial rungs in

THE LADDER OF SELF-GOVERNMENT

are to be found in the Municipal and District Boards, and that it is in that direction that we must look for the gradual political education of the people." I am in full accord with those words and it is in this direction that our real labour must commence. When we learn to control our parochial surroundings, we can lay claim to add our influence to imperial policy.

Another point in the memorial was the matter of the adequate employment of Mahomedans in the higher branches of the public service. We were told in the past that we lacked competence. That reproach can no longer be fairly brought against us in these days. We have in our midst educated Mahomedans who have fitted themselves for all responsible positions in the administration, and certainly our traditions show that we have always been faithful to any administrative trust reposed in us. It will be part of your duties, gentlemen, to discuss this matter and I trust you will be able to add such weight to your words that the Government will adequately respond to your legitimate claims.

Our loyalty to the Government has never yet been impeached and I trust it never will. But when a vast community sets itself to work to bring about its regeneration, its methods must be precise and open to no misconstruction. We recognise the difficulties of the Government in adjusting conflicting claims, but we must be as fearless as we are honest in our criticisms, whoever and whatever they may affect. So far as I know, the Government of India is the last to complain of criticism so long as it is fair, moderate and upright.

As you know the third object of our League is to prevent as far as possible, the rise of hostile feelings between the different communities in India. With that object I am in complete sympathy, for it passes my understanding why the Mahomedans should in the advancement of their own interests injured those of any other people. We contribute to the common good by improving our own surrounding. It is not part of the purpose of this League to oppose the progress of other communities or to be aggressive towards them in any direction whatever. We respect all who work for the common good of the country.

THE LATE NAWAB MOHSIN-UL-MULK.

I mentioned in opening my address the name of the late Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk. His death at such a time was a great blow to our community. Never were his services more needed than at the present time. He worked strenuously for the success of the Deputation to Simla and it is some slight satisfaction to know that he saw at least the first fruits of his labours. His work was universally approved for he had but one single object, and that the steady progress of his people. We have need of many such patriots and I cannot do better than ask our young men to study his life and works and let them be an example to follow.

The late Nawab has been succeeded as Secretary of the Aligarh College by the Nawab Vikar-ul-Mulk Bahadur. The wisdom of that appointment is fully indicated in the fact that it was unanimous. I know of no one more capable of wearing of the mantle of the late Secretary than his present successor. His past labours have all been for the good of his people and Mahomedans may congratulate themselves that the Nawab has consented to take up the work at Aligarh.

I have but lightly touched upon those subjects with which you will be called upon to deal. I can offer you but small guidance in your deliberations, but my heart and soul is with you, and I pray with all the earnestness of an old man that God will direct your energies and lead you into the paths of righteousness and wisdom.

LIEUTENANT WOODS.

"Ordered to Resign."

LONDON, DECEMBER 13.

Mr. William Woods, father of Lieutenant H. C. Woods, 2nd Battalion Grenadier Guards, writes a letter to the "Daily Mail" from Warnford Park, Bishop's Waltham, Hampshire, on the conclusions of the Army Council in view of the recent Court of Inquiry reported in Tuesday's issue.

Mr. Woods says : "My son has received from the War Office a most extraordinary document concerning his position in the army. This document instructs my son to forward an application to resign his commission, and states that if he does not do so steps will be taken to remove him from the army under a clause of the Army Pay Warrant, which definitely states that no misconduct whatever is alleged against him."

Clause 477 of the Royal Warrant for Pay, according to Mr. Woods, reads : "An officer who has not been guilty of misconduct may at any time be called upon to retire or to resign his commission, should the circumstances of the case in the opinion of our Army Council require it."

Mr. Woods says : "I refuse to accept any of the conclusions (of the Court of Inquiry) hostile to my son."

AMERICAN ARMADA.

Ready for Sea.

New York, December 13.

Admiral Evans announced from his flagship, the Connecticut, in Hampton Roads, to-day that the Atlantic Fleet is ready for sea, and that it has completed the shipment of the necessary coal and ammunition.

This huge armada of sixteen battleships is laden with ammunition to an extent for which there is no precedent in the past. Even in the Spanish-American War no American vessel ever embarked such a supply as each of Admiral Evans' ships has taken on board. Another feature of the preparations is that the battleships are largely supplied with mines of the mechanical and contact types.

All the Japanese stewards and cooks have been dismissed, and their places filled by whites. Some changes have been made in the time-table which will govern the movement. Admiral Evans expects to be in Magdalens Bay, on the Pacific coast of Mexico, on March 14, and at San Francisco on May 1, not in April, as was originally intended.

The fleet, which is to be reviewed by President Roosevelt on Monday next, and is then to sail for the Pacific coast, consists of sixteen first class battleships and six destroyers. Two large armoured cruisers started in advance on October 12, and have already entered the Pacific. The object of the cruise is said officially to be "practice," but most people in the United States connect it with the anti-Japanese incidents in California.

The incidents of the cruise will be described by a special correspondent of the "Daily Mail" on board one of the war-ships.

New York, Dec. 13.

A Japaneses servant of the captain of the battleship Ohio was detected two days ago taking notes of a new system of gun control and other recent installations.

THE "MAURETANIA" ASHORE.

London, Dec. 13.

The Cunard liner "Mauretania" went ashore in the Mersey off Egremont Ferry, says the Press Association. The "Mauretania" was brought to her moorings in the river in the afternoon preparatory to sailing for New York to-day.

It is supposed that the ebb tide swung her round dragging her anchors until she touched bottom. It is expected that she will be easily got off on the next flood tide.

The "Mauretania" lies on a sandy beach, and it is hoped she has sustained little or no damage.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Tenerife Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	----	Via Shanghai Perfect.	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 29th Dec. 1907.
(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	LATEST DATES. D.	H.	M.	TIME OCCUPIED IN TRANSMISSION. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey	..	..	...	..	..
Teheran	29	12	20 p m	..	40
Suez	29	1	50 p m	..	46

NOTICES.

Turkish route restored (29-12-07)

SPORTING NEWS.

CALCUTTA RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 28.

Yesterday's racing was a bit of a triumph for handicappers as in one event after the other was witnessed the spectacle of nearly the whole field together in a bunch within a few lengths of the winning post. They made a bad mistake in the Chowringhee Plate, however, as with 17 lbs overweight Lady Avon very nearly succeeded in pulling it off, and must most certainly have won with the greatest ease if they had been able to find anybody decent to ride the weight allotted. Manlock, who ran third, also declared 17lbs.

The big race of the day the Macpherson Cup was a great upset, falling to an outsider, Amplify. This result was entirely due to the slow pace at which the race was run and, had either of the others cut out the work from an early stage, it would have been impossible for, Messrs Scott and Marshall's mare to have scored. As it was she has the legs of them all for short spurt and they kept going at a pace slow enough to suit her so that she was fresh enough to come away from them at the finish. If Ferguson had gone out to front when he found they were all going so slowly he would almost certainly have pulled it off with Dirty Boy who had not turned a hair at the end and who ran the distance in seven seconds less last year.

Steinhager was suffering a bit from his collision with tram or would probably have run better, and as it was he was the only one who attempted to make the pace at all.

Killorn who rode the winner had a very good day as he also scored with Lady Grey in the first race and was second in the Chowringhee Plate. There seems to be no end to the winners in J. D. Scotts Stable. But for the first day of meeting Mr. Apcar had no success. His two starters Strathspey and Ballark both running badly in their respective races and letting in a large public following.

There was again a large crowd and it was curious to note what a lot of those in the five-rupee Enclosure preferred to watch from the lawn rather than go up on the Stand. Details :—

INNOVATION HANDICAP.

Scott and Bunting's Lady Grey II. 9st 3lbs..... Killorn 1
Gulstaun's Matalgia 8st 9lbs .....Fraser 2
J D Scott's Duplex II. 8st 6lbs.....A Templeman 3
Borton's Cracker 7st.....Manley 4

Also ran —Wild-Boy 9st 1lb and Recovery 7st 8lbs.

Betting.—Evens Lady Grey, 2 to 1 Matalgia, 3 to 1 Duplex II., 5 to 1 Recovery and 6 to 1 Wild-Boy and Cracker.

The Totalizator paid Rs. 21 on the winner, Rs. 16 and Rs. 17 for places.

The Race.—Lady Grey quickly showed out attended by Wild Boy with Duplex lying last, Wild Boy, however, soon fell back and Cracker lay second to the leader till they turned into the straight when Matalgia made his effort, but Lady Grey going on kept the lead and won comfortably by three lengths with three quarter lengths between second and third and three lengths between the third and fourth. Time—1min. 16secs.

The winner was trained by J. D. Scott.

HOLLY PLATE.

Thakur Sripal Singh's Rustile 8st 11b, J Trenoweth 1
Marshall's Lipscombe 7st 7lbs.....Killorn 2
Mackenzie's Colina 7st 8lbs.....Southall 3
Avasia's Dormant 9st.....Williams 4

Also ran.—Lady Metal 9st 6lbs, Vespasia 8st 11lbs, Jack Sheppard 8st 7lbs, Blue Flame 8st 5lbs, Clynder 8st 3lbs, Silphoe 7st 9lbs, Florrie 7st 9lbs and Devil's Limit 7st 5lbs.

Betting.—Evens Florrie, 7 to 4 against Lipscombe 4 to 1 Rustile and Jack Sheppard 6 to 1 Vespasia, Clynder, Silphoe, Devil's Limit and Colina, and 10 to 1 the rest.

The Totalizator paid Rs. 88 on the winner Rs. 22, Rs. 16 and Rs 34 for places.

The Race.—Florrie and Rustile lead out and soon held a clear lead from the rest and they kept together till turning for home where Florrie fell back, and here Lipscombe and Colin came up, but despite their efforts could not get near Rustile who won by one and half lengths with two lengths between the second and third and a head between the third and fourth. Time 1min. 2 secs.

The winner was trained by Thomas.

CHOWRINGHEE PLATE.

Holmes' Annamuloch 8st 2lbs.....O'Neil 1
Scott and Marshall's Lady Avon 6st, (carried 7st 3lbs) .....Killorn 2
J B's Lovania 8st 2lbs.....Barrett 3
Galstaun's Paddy's Darling 8st 4lbs Robinson } Dead
Colonel Beavar's Manlock 6st 7lbs, (carried 7st 10lbs Southall ..... } heat.

Also ran :—Love Song 8st 6lbs Killevan 6st 12lbs and Jolly Abbot 6st 5lbs, (carried 6st 7lbs).

Betting :—6 to 4 against Lovania, 2 to 1 Paddy's Darling, 3 to 1 Lady Avon and Love Song, 4 to 1 Annamulloch, 6 to 1 Killevan and 10 to 12 the rest.

The Totalizator paid Rs.103 on the winner ; Rs.18, Rs. 16 and Rs. 15 for places.

The Race.—Lady Avon showed out from Jolly Abbot and Paddy's Darling with Love Song lying last. There was no change in the front positions till at the quarter-mile Jolly Abbot fell away and as they turned into the straight Annamulloch came through on the inside and overhauling Lady Avon at the distance and drew away and won by three lengths from Lovania who overstayed Lady Avon by two lengths with dead heat for the fourth place and a head behind the third. Time—1min. 14 1-5secs.

The winner was trained by Wishart.

THE MACPHERSON CUP.

Messrs. Scott and Marshall's Amplify 7st 4lbs... Killorn 1
Mr Charles Steinhager 8st 4lbs.....Bray 2
Mr Galstauns' Dirty Boy 6st (carried 6st 8lbs)... Ferguson 3
Hon'ble A A Apcar's Ballark 9st 10lbs.....Blades 4

Also ran.—Footprint 6st 12lbs (carried 6st 13lbs. Betting.—5 to 4 against Ballark and Steinhager, 4 to 1 Dirty Boy, 5 to 1 Amplify, 6 to 1 Footprint.

The totalizator paid Rs. 103 on winner, Rs. 33 and Rs. 20 for places.

The Race.—Dirty Boy and Steinhager held a slight lead of the others as they passed the stand first time and as they turned the one and half mile bend Steinhager settled down with a lead from Dirty Boy Amplify, Ballark and Footprint running in the order named. At the six furlongs Amplify joined Dirty Boy and at the three furlongs Amplify went up to the leader and as they turned into the straight the whole field closed up and there was a great race home, Amplify just showing, out in front of the Members' Stand and won by three quarters of a length ; a head between second and third ; a head between third and fourth. Time.—3 mins. 20 secs.

Winner trained by J. D. Scott.

PONY HANDICAP.

Galstaun's Circus Girl 9st 5lbs.....Robinson 1
Mullick's Fortune 6st 6lbs (carrie 1 6st 9lbs)..... 2
Burjorjee's Lorette 8st 11lbs .....Murdison 3
Van Gilsi's Bonita II 8st 5lbs .....Vincent 4

Also ran.—Coin II 9st, Flo 8st 13lbs, Devon 8st 5lbs, Sweet Rose 8st 2lbs, Bolivar 7st 13lbs, and Son-of-a-Gun 7st 13lbs.

Betting.—Evens Son-of-a-Gun, 2 to 1 Circus-Girl, 4 to 1 Coin II and Lorette, 6 to 1 Flo, Bonita II and Fortune, 8 to 1 Sweet Rose and 10 to 1 the rest.

The Totalizator paid Rs. 49 on the winner and Rs. 24 for places.

The Race.—Bonita and Coin II in company forced the running at the head of a compact field and kept in front till the quarter mile where Fortune and Lorette drew to the front. Then from the distance Circus Girl came through and going well won by two lengths, with half a length between the second and third and a head between the third and fourth. Time—1min. 19 1/5secs.

The winner was trained by Ferguson.

SECOND SELLING HANDICAP.

Galstaun's Purse Gold 7st 13lbs .....Fraser 1
Forbes Shot-over 9st 7lbs.....Williams 2
J B's Bouquet 7st 9lbs .....A Hoyt 3
Hon A A Apcar's Strathspey 9st 11lb.....Blades 4

Also ran.—Windy 9st 7lbs, Lycannah 9st 3lbs, Nirvana 8st 10lbs, Golden 7st 12lbs, (carried 8st 7lbs). St. Michael 7st 12lbs, Queen of Guns 7st 9lbs, and Miss Trenton 6st 7lbs, (carried 7st 2lbs.)

Betting.—3 to 1 Strathspey and Bouquet, 4 to 1 Shot-over, Nirvana, Pure Gold and St. Michael, 6 to 1 Queen of Gems and 10 to 1 the rest.

The Totalizator paid Rs. 103 on the winner, Rs. 28, Rs. 24 and Rs. 34 for places.

The Race.—Pure Gold and St. Michael in company forced the running from the start, the rest of the Field being well up, except Queen of Gems who got off badly. The leaders kept in front to the quarter mile where St. Michael compounded and shortly Shot-Over and Bouquet came out of the ruck and made their effort, but Pure Gold kept going and won by a length with three lengths between the second and third and four lengths between the third and fourth. Time—1min 30 1.5secs

The winner was trained by Ferguson.

The winner was bought in for Rs. 1,250.

THE NEW YEAR PLATE.

Ramshaw's Lord Barrymore 8st 7lbs.....Barrett 1
Gooludas and Nanjee's Clear Artist 8st 7lbs, A Hoyt 2
Field's Fireworks 7st 12lbs, (carried 8st)...Blades 3
J. D. Scott's Honest Lady 11st 4lbs.....Killorn 4

Also ran.—Our State 8st 13lbs, Bonbon 8st 1lb, Lord Boyne 7st 2lbs, (carried 7st 10lbs) Scamander 6st 12lbs and St. Rule 6st (carried) 6st 6lbs.

Betting— 2 to 1 Lord Barrymore, Honest Lady and Scamander, 10 to 1 St Rule and 6 to 1 the rest.

The Totalizator paid Rs. 36 on winner. Rs. 100, and Rs. 91, and Rs. 19 for places.

The Race.—They got off level and raced abreast round the first bend then Scamander attended, by Fireworks took the lead which they kept to the mile where Scamander was leading from Fireworks, Clear Artist, Lord Barrymore and Honest Lady in the order named and Our State last. After six Furlongs Lord Barrymore and Fireworks closed on the leader with Clear Artist at their heels and in this order they came to the quarter mile where Scamander fell out and Lord Barrymore and Clear Artist came to the front and Lord Barrymore going easily came in winning by three and half lengths ; three and half lengths between second and third ; eight lengths between third and fourth. Time—2 mins. 55 1/5 secs,

Winner trained by Owner.

CRICKET.

Bombay vs. Cooch Behar.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 28.

The second match of the tour started this morning. On Friday the changes in the Bombay team were Ayscough instead of Vlasto, and Arbuthnot instead of Artage, who was still sick.

The Captain tossed up at 11-15. Bombay won the toss and elected to bat.

Rutter and Airy opened the innings, and Cox, the Sussex bowler, and Solamuddin were entrusted with the bowling. Runs came very slowly, and Rutter was caught in the slips when the score stood at 17, of which he made 11.

Wright succeeded Rutter, but was soon caught in the slips by a particularly fine catch on the part of Daniell. Score—2 for 29.

Cooper was next to bat. He and Airy stayed together for a bit, but could not get the ball away. At 39 Cooper was clean bowled by Cox in trying to hit a fast yorker. Broisier followed and was bowledby first ball. Score—4 for 39.

Stow then went to the wicket and was clean bowled, Cox thereby performing the hat trick. Score—5 for 39.

Philbrick then went in and he and Airy played a steady game for over half an hour. At last Philbrick was caught by Daniell, who was standing right in at mid-on. Score 6 for 61.

Arbuthnot went in at this point and this partnership carried the score to 92, when Airy was bowled by Cox.

Airy's innings was a very fine one indeed. He scored his 35 runs without giving a chance and against all the best of the bowling. Score—7 for 92.

Anstruther next went to the wicket and shortly after Arbuthnot was stumped. Score—8 for 92.

Joy followed and Anstruther was bowled at 99, McDowell at 100 and Ayscough at 109. Total 109 all out. Score :—

BOMBAY.

Rutter, c Salamuddin, b Cox	11
Airy b Cox	35
Wright, c Daniel, b Cox	9
Broisier, b Cox	0
Stow, b	0
Philbrick, c Daniell, b Cox	11
Arbuthnot, st Seyed, b Salamuddin	0
Joy, not out	12
Anstruther, c Seyed, b Salamuddin	2
McDowell, b Cox	0
Ayscough, b Salamuddin	2
Extras	7
Total	109

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Cox	24	36	10	7
Salamuddin	13	37	3	4
Hedley	6	5	4	0
Vine	5	24	0	0

Kooch Behar sent Vine and Rasak to the wicket Rasak was bowled when the score stood at 43 6 96 29 28 7 The next two balls disposed of Bajina and Narayan thereby accomplishing the hat trick—Score—3 or 43.

Salamuddin came in and he and Cox stayed till the score stood at 124 when Vine fell a victim to Wright. Daniel followed and he and Salamuddin stayed till close of the play.

Salamuddin not out 42.
Daniel not out 6
Total 158.

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 29.

Kooch Behar continued their innings at 11-15 on Saturday and by 12-25 were all out for 227. Bombay, with 118 runs to knock off to save the innings' defeat, sent Airy and Wright to the wicket. Cox and Salamuddin took charge of the Kooch Behar bowling. Both the Bombay men played very carefully and stayed together for 45 minutes compiling 27 runs when Wright was caught in the slips off Vine for 12 runs. Score—1 for 27. Philbrick who followed was caught off a weak stroke to leg. Score—2 for 34. The game was then suspended for tiffin at a quarter past two. Play was continued before the lapse of many minutes. Airy was caught off Vine for a well played 21. Score—3 for 43. Cooper was the next in but shortly after he went in Anstruther who had come in after Philbrick's downfall was disposed of, the score then being 4 for 44. Rutter now partnered Cooper, but stayed for a very brief time, being caught when the score stood at 48. Score—5 for 48. Joy followed and stayed and helped Cooper to carry the score to 94 before he was disposed of. Score—7 for 94. Arbuthnot saw the 100 up berore he fell. Score—8 for 103. McDowell now came in and remained with Cooper till 130 was up and then instead of playing steadily hit out to leg and was caught. Ayscough was next and kept his end up whilst Cooper hit. He was eventually bowled and Broisier, the last man, only survived two balls. Cooper's not out innings of 85 was a pleasure to watch. All bowling was the same to him and he hit out vigorously carting one ball clean over the heads of the crowd. Bombay's total was 158.

The Kooch Bhar team were left 41 runs to make and 40 minutes to do it in. They sent in their hitters first. But Bombay were determined to save the match by drawing if possible. Joy and Arbuthnot were put on to bowl. The first ball delivered by Joy clean bowled Bajana. Score—1 for 0. Next over Moore was caught off Arbuthnot Score—2 for 1 and only 30 minutes to play. Joy's next over settled Daniell and Hedley. Score—4 wickets for 2 runs and 25 minutes to go. Vine and Narayan now got together and runs came slowly with 8 more minutes to play and 5 runs to get. Vine was let off twice in one over and just 5 minutes before time made the winning hit. Score—4 for 41.

Up-to-date Bombay have been most unfortunate though they have a strong batting side. Only two men have come off so far Airy and Cooper. The match against Ballygunge gives the unlucky ones another chance and it is to be hoped that Bombay may at least win one match.

Bombay vs. Ballygunge.

A WIN FOR BOMBAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 29.

Bombay embarked this morning upon the last game of the tour. The coin was against them and Ballygunge decided to bat. Eddis and H. F. Yeoman started well compiling 32 for the first wicket. The second wicket cost only 5 more runs (2 for 37), and the third 15 more (3 for 52). Then Eddis and Shallow got together and stayed till they had compiled 107 bringing the score to 159. That was the stand of the innings. By tiffin time the score was 7 for 206.

On continuation of play after lunch the remainder were out for 3. Total 209.

Bombay sent Airy and Cooper to the wicket at ten minutes to three. They started off in great style, Cooper hitting very freely. The 50 was soon up after 45 minutes batting. Airy was bowled. Score.—1 for 80. Wright then went in and Cooper hitting freely 130 runs were scored in the first hour of which Cooper made 87. At 155 Cooper skied a ball and was caught. He was unfortunate in not scoring his century, just falling short of it by one. Score—2 for 155. Stow now went in and was bowled when the score stood at 168. Score—3 for 168. Rutter was the next to take a knock. He and Wright carried the score to 223, Wright being then bowled. Score—4 for 223. Rutter was run out soon after, Score—5 for 257. Then McDowell and Joy played out time the score at close of play being 5 for 270. Bombay were in luck as everyone of their batsmen except Stow was in form and they deserved their victory of 5 wickets and 61 runs. Scores and analyses :—

BALLYGUNGE.

Mr B E Eddis, b Joy	72
Mr H Yooman, run out	14
Mr A Abbott, b Anstruther	4
Mr H Sherma, b Joy	13
Mr D Shallow, b Joy	58
Mr A Shallow, st b Anstruther	20
Mr Mylton, st b Stow, b Joy	10
Mr A Pathan, b Joy	1
Mr E Antram, c and b Anstruther	0
Mr F Gould, not out	0
Mr A Gart, c Stow, b Joy	1
Extras	16
Total	209

BOMBAY.

Lieut Cooper, c and b Gould	99
Lieut Airy, b Eddis	29
Lieut Wright, b Gould	50
V A Stow, b Gould	8
Capt Rutter, run out	5
V F D Joy, not out	25
Lieut Mcdowell, not out	3
Anstruther, Arbuthnot, Vlasto, Ayscough } Did not bat	
Extras	1
Total	270

(Innings declared closed.)

BALLYGUNGE.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Joy	18	59	4	6
Anstruther	12	44	1	3
Arbuthnot	5	23	1	0
Cooper	7	0	0	0

BOMBAY.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Gould	19	97	0	3
Abbott	8	27	0	0
Eddis	6	49	0	1
Sherman	5	28	0	0
Yeoman	10	48	2	0

Yeoman was the only man who bowled any maiden overs.

EASTERN TELEGRAPHS vs. H. M. S. HYACINTH.

This match was played on Improvement Trust Club ground Maidan on Saturday 28th inst 2-15 p.m. Result :—Eastern won by 45 runs.

EASTERN TELEGRAPHS CLUB.

Mr Ryton, b Gordon, c Keeping	16
Mr A Fernandez, b Butler	27
Mr Hopcraft, b Kitson, St Bean	20
Mr Phillips, b Kitson, c Haslop	37
Mr I Gilder, b Kitson, c Brown	3
Mr Guest, b Kitson	5
Mr V Campos, b Gordon	14
Mr Continho, not out	11
Mr Smith, b Kitson, c Gloynes	0
Mr A deSouza, b Kitson, c Butler	1
Mr Vaz, b Haslop, c Kitson	0
Extras	11
Total	145

H. M. S. HYACINTH.

Comdr Brown run out	69
Lt Kitson, b Continho	0
Mr Bean, b Continho	8
C P O Keeping, b Continho	3
C P O Haslop, b Continho c Smith	0
C P O Gordon, b Continho	0
Lt Cameron, b Continho, c Vaz	7
Mr Valentine, b Continho	1
Mr Butler, b Continho	0
Mr Donaghue, b Campos, c Smith	1
Mr Gloynes, not out	0
Extras	11
Total	100

For Eastern Continho took 8 wickets for 44 runs.

THE FIRST TEST MATCH.

AN INTERESTING CONTEST.

LONDON, DECEMBER 15.

Thirty-one thousand people were present at the first test match between England and Australia on Saturday. The weather was fine and hot. The Australian's batting, with the exception of Hill and Trumper, was somewhat disappointing. Fielder bowled most successfully. Braund's alertness in the slips accounted for five batsman. England commenced their first innings at about half-past five. Carter missed Rhodes the first ball off Cotter.

Following are the Scores :—

ENGLAND.

First Innings.

Young, c Carter, b Cotter	13
Fane, c Trumper, b Cotter	2
Hutchings, c and b Armstrong	42
Gunn, c Hazlitt, b Cotter	119
Braund, b Cotter	30
Rhodes, run out	1
Crawford, b Armstrong	31
Hardstaff, b Armstrong	12
Barnes, b Cotter	1
Blythe, b Cotter	5
Fielder, not out	1
Sundries	16
Total	273

Fall of Wickets.—1 for 11, 2 for 18, 3 for 91, 4 for 208, 5 for 221, 6 for 223, 7 for 247, 8 for 253, 9 for 271, 10 for 273.

Bowling.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Cotter	21.5	0	101	6
Hazlitt	9	2	32	0
Saunders	11	0	42	0
Armstrong	26	10	63	3
Macartney	3	1	5	0
Noble	6	1	14	0

Second Innings.

Rhodes, not out	10
Fane, not out	8
Sundry	1
No wickets for	19

Bowling.

Cotter, nil for 17.
Saunders, nil for 1.
Armstrong, nil for 0.

AUSTRALIA.

First Innings.

McAlister, c Hutchings, b Barnes	3
Trumper, b Fielder	43
Hill, c Gunn, b Fielder	87
Noble, c Braund, b Fielder	37
Armstrong, c Braund, b Fielder	7
Ransford, c Braund, b Rhodes	24
Macaraney, c Young, b Fielder	35
Carter, b Braund	25
Hazlitt, not out	18
Cotter, b Braund	2
Saunders, c Braund, b Fielder	9
Sundries	10
Total	300

Fall of Wickets —1 for 4, 2 for 72, 3 for 164, 4 for 177, 5 for 184, 6 for 222, 7 for 253, 8 for 277, 9 for 281, 10 for 300.

Bowling.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Fielder	30 2	4	82	6
Barnes	22	3	74	3
Blythe	12	1	33	0
Braund	17	2	74	2
Crawford	5	1	14	0
Rhodes	5	2	13	1

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, DECEMBER 28.

The disturbance in Baluchistan yesterday was passing eastward, and the skies are still heavily clouded in Kashmir and lightly clouded in the Punjab, but is clearing in Baluchistan. No precipitation of any importance has been reported from Kashmir and Baluchistan.

In Burma the skies are free from cloud, and at a number of stations humidity is in defect and the temperature normal.

In the north-east of India and Orissa the skies are clear, and in the province of Bengal the moisture in the air is less than usual, while the temperature is normal.

In the United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces cloudless skies prevail. Humidity is in moderate to large defect and the temperature low in parts of the United Provinces and normal elsewhere.

In the north-west of India the depression is still causing heavily clouded skies in Kashmir and light cloud in the Punjab, but in Baluchistan the skies are clearing, while in the rest of the north-west of India the skies are clear and the air much drier than usual except in Baluchistan and Sind. In the former area humidity has increased rapidly and is now in excess, while the temperature has risen in the Punjab and Kashmir and is in excess at several stations in these areas, and in Baluchistan the temperature has fallen and is normal.

In the Peninsula cloud has increased slightly in the south-east of Madras, but in the rest of the Peninsula the skies are clear, the amount of moisture in the air being either equal to or less than the average, and the temperature approximately normal.

Forecast.—Precipitation is unlikely.

SIMLA, DECEMBER 29.

The depression in the north-west of India appears intensifying. Cloud which had increased in Baluchistan has extended over the Indus Valley while in Kashmir the skies remain heavily overcast.

The disturbance in the Andaman Sea has moved westward but has as yet given no rainfall.

In Burma the skies, are lightly clouded in the South of Burma and are clear elsewhere.

In the north-east of India, including Orissa, no cloud is reported,

In the United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces the skies are clear except in the extreme north-west of the United Provinces where light cloud has appeared.

In the north-west of India the skies are clear in Rajputana and Gujarat but cloud has increased elsewhere and the skies are heavily overcast in the extreme north.

In the Peninsula, cloud has decreased in the South-eastern districts and the skies are now clear over the greater part of the Division.

Forecast—Light precipitation is probable in the extreme north of India and Baluchistan.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) on the 28th December was 29·994. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 10ft. at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer supposing the reading to be 30·00 and that of attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14 and this will be higher or lower by ·01 for each 4 deh. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet it will read higher or lower by ·01 for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 28th DECEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 28th December 1907, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

Punjab.—Information from this district is scanty today.

United Provinces.—Skies are clear and the amount of moisture in the air has been in defect of normal. Day temperature differed but slightly from normal, while during night temperature was 4° to 10° cooler than usual throughout the district. Wind direction was calm throughout the district.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded and humidity has been in slight excess at Jacobabad and in slight to large defect in other places. Winds are blowing from north-easterly direction at Karachi and Jaipur, while calm was recorded at Jacobabad and Ajmer. Maximum temperature was fairly normal in Sind and 1° to 2° hotter in Rajputana. Night temperature was 1° to 5° warmer at Karachi and Jaipur and about normal at Jacobabad and Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear and the air has been damper than usual at Surat and Bhuj and slightly or moderately drier elsewhere. The direction of air movement is south-westerly at Bhuj and Surat, north-westerly at Bhavnagar Para and Dwarka and north-easterly at Veraval, Ahmedabad, Deesa and Neemuch. Rajkot and Indore recorded calm. The variations of both maximum and minimum were generally small.

Central Provinces.—Skies are free from cloud and humidity is in defect of normal. Winds are northerly at Nagpur and south-westerly at Chanda, while calms and easterly or south-easterly breezes prevail elsewhere. Day temperature had been nearly equal to normal or 1° to 3° in excess, while the night temperature was about normal at Khandwa and Saugor, 3° warmer at Akola and 1° to 5° cooler in other places.

Konkan.—Skies are altogether free from cloud and humidity has been in slight excess of normal. Winds are easterly at Bombay, Ratnagiri and Marmugao, while calm was recorded at Karwar. Temperature both during day and night time was closely normal.

Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear and the quantity of moisture in the air has been in slight excess of normal at Sholapur and more or less in defect in other places. Calms and easterly or south-easterly breezes prevail generally. Minimum temperature was 5° below normal at Poona, but elsewhere both day and night temperatures were approximately normal.

General Remarks.—Weather is fine and settled over nearly the whole country.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

A PARSI VOLUNTEERS CAPTAIN.

CAPT. D. D. KHAMBATTA, who has just retired from Government Service, has had a record of active work. He began his career from the Commissariat Department and during the Afghan Campaign of 1878 to 1880 he was with the different forces at Bolan Pass, Quetta, Kandahar, Khelat, Ghazni Logar Valley and Kabul, serving under such distinguished Commissariat Officers as the late Col. Shewell and General Sir Arthur Badcock. He was present at the celebrated battle of "Ahmed Khel," 1880, for which he got a medal and clasp, and was also in Kabul when the late Amir Abdar Rahman was placed on the throne of Afghanistan by the British. After 22 months' hard service in the field, he returned to India in 1880, when the title of "Khan Saheb" was conferred upon him as a personal distinction. At the end of the campaign he was selected by the Bombay Government to settle the Bolan and Ghazni field force accounts, and was empowered to sign them. This he did so satisfactorily that he was specially thanked for it by Government. He was highly recommended for the assistance he was able to give by working for long hours for days together in equipping transports for troops at the time of the Egyptian Expedition of 1882, and also for adjusting the accounts at the end of the Expedition. In 1883 he was taken to Quetta by Colonel Lockhart to assist him in putting the Commissariat Department of that place on a satisfactory footing, and there again he had the opportunity of assisting in fighting out the Zohab Valley and other Expeditions. In 1890, in recognition of his meritorious services the title of "Khan Bahadur" was conferred on him as a personal distinction. As an Assistant to the Commissary-General he took an active part in connection with the work of numerous expeditions sent out from Bombay from 1889 and 1904, such as the Chin Lushai, the Hazara, the Waziristan, the Cuitral, the Sunkim, the China and Somaliland expeditions. In 1889 he was recommended for the post of a Deputy-Collector, but in 1890 when the opportunity came for him to get such a place, his superior officer would not part with him and promised him promotion in his own department, which he ultimately got. During his long service of 35 years' and particularly during the last 13 years when he held the highest post that an Indian could hold in the Supply and Transport Department, he worked under British officers with a zeal and assiduity which continually elicited the approbation of his superiors. In 1884 he first obtained his Commission in the Baluchistan Volunteer Rifles, and in 1890 he succeeded after a great deal of difficulty in getting the Parsis enrolled as Volunteers in the Poona Volunteer Rifles. He got his Commission as a Lieutenant in the Poona Corps in 1894, and was promoted to a Captaincy, in 1898 in which year he also got his Company. At the request of General Gatacre he took a selected detachment of the Parsi members of the Poona Volunteers to take part in the Naval and Military Tournaments of 1895. The detachment had their camp for 7 days at Bombay close to that of the Royal Irish Rifles, and they earned the praise of the Military authorities both in the arena and the camp—Lieutenant Khambatta being twice complimented by General Gatacre for the efficiency and faultless discipline of the men.

BY THE WAY.

READY FOR THE WORST.

The Cullinan cutting will take eighteen months or a couple of years we are told. The Koh-i-Nur's redressing occupied thirty-eight days of twelve hours each—456 hours in all. There were many flaws in it, caused by small caves, which Sir David Brewster declared to be the result of the expansive forces of condensed gas. Moreover the original cutting had been very badly done. Hence the task of rendering it perfect was very difficult indeed. One of the flaws seemed likely to defy the cutters, for although the rate of the wheel was increased to 3000 per minute, the progress was very slow. Ultimately it was reduced to its present form losing 80 carats in the process, and weighing in the end 106 1-16 carats. Its value was stated then to be something like £140,000. No man was more thankful to get the work through than Mr. Gerrard. Some one asked him what he would do if the diamond should go wrong during the cutting. "Take my name-plate off the door, and bolt," he answered.

GLENARVON.

Dr. Robertson Nicoll makes in the 'British Weekly' the interesting suggestion that Lady Caroline Lamb's novel "Glenarvon" should be included in one of the popular series of reprints. "Glenarvon" is a book of which the present generation has read a good deal without having seen it. To understand it the reader must recall the strange story of the intimacy between Byron and the brilliant, emotional, eccentric wife of the future Lord Melbourne, Queen Victoria's guide, philosopher, and friend. That intimacy began in a casual meeting at Holland House, where Byron, then in the first flush of success, impressed her as "mad, bad, dangerous to know," as she wrote in her diary. Still, that same day he asked and was accorded permission to call, and for the next few months practically made his home at Melbourne House. The friendship developed into infatuation on her part and boredom on Byron's. She was quick to perceive that he was tired of her, and attempted, or pretended to "attempt suicide with a paper-knife in what Byron termed, ye dagger scene of indifferent memory."

WHEN LOVELY WOMAN STOOPS.

What did Lord Melbourne think of it? She protested that he was indifferent. "He cared nothing for my morals," she wrote; "I might flirt and go about with what men I pleased. He was privy to my affair with Byron, and laughed at it. His indolence rendered him insensible to everything." If he were insensible, the members of his family were not. She was persuaded to visit Ireland, where a correspondence in prose and verse with Byron followed. When, however, the poet heard that she was returning to England, he determined to put an end to the affair. He wrote her the letter which she afterwards used in her novel. With calculated effrontery he wrote his letter on paper bearing the seal, the coronet, and the initials of Lady Oxford, whom he knew Lady Caroline hated. This letter made her seriously ill. Before her return to England he had quitted the country, separated from his wife, and he and Lady Caroline never met again. He affected sorrow at the parting—and published his verses on the subject. She retaliated with her novel.

THE STORY OF THE BOOK.

"While instruments were drawing up," this is her version, "in one month I wrote and sent 'Glenarvon' to the press. It was written at night, without the knowledge of any one but a governess, Miss Walsh. I sent for a copyist, and when he came she pointed to me seated at a table and dressed in boy's clothes. He would not believe that a schoolboy could write such a thing. In a few days I received him dressed as usual. I told him the author, William Osmand was dead." She believed that the publication of the novel reunited her husband and herself, which was one of her many delusions. The book had a great sale, simply because it was commonly known by whom and against whom it was written. Creevey identifies the characters in it for us, and as a little grumble at his being lampooned in it for ailments and love of comforts "which she has heard laughed at by myself and coterie at my own fireside for years." To Creevey the most remarkable thing in the book was her daring in printing the letter of Byron rejecting her love and imploring an end to their connection.

THE MASTER CYNIC.

News of the book was speedily carried to Byron in Switzerland, and Madame de Stael lost no time in furnishing him with a copy. "It seems to me," he wrote to Moore, "if the authoress had written the truth, and nothing but the truth—the whole truth—the romance would not only have been more romantic but more entertaining. As for the likeness, the picture can't be good. I did not sit long enough." When Byron reached Venice an Italian translation of the novel was announced and the Italian Censor asked him whether he had any objection to its appearance. Byron never shunned publicity in such matters. Not only did he not object; he even gave the translator a contribution to defray the expense of publication, and caused his share in the matter to be published. It advertised him and wounded Lady Caroline, so he reaped a double gratification.

THE RISE OF A DYNASTY.

King Gustaf of Sweden is poorer by £26,850 a year than was his father, the late King, upon the latter's accession. But King Oscar inherited Sweden and Norway; the new ruler has but the former jewel to his crown, and with the partition vanished the sum mentioned. Still the heritage is goodly enough for the fifth Sovereign of a line established by the son of a petty French lawyer. Such, as every schoolboy knows, was Marshal Bernadotte. In these hard days it is good to remember that the romantic career of this striking character was determined as much by his qualities of heart as by his skill as a soldier and man of affairs. It was in the role of the leader of a conquering army of Napoleon that he first appeared before the people of Sweden and Norway; but his moderation and humanity won the hearts of the nation which he subdued. When the time came for them to appoint a new King they cried out for this man who had beaten them in the field of battle, and spared them when the fight was done.

MAKING AND UNMAKING KINGS.

They know something of the art of making and unmaking kings in Scandinavia. A plain Colonel Gustafson died in Germany in the year that Queen Victoria ascended the throne of England. That Colonel Gustafson had been Gustaf IV of Sweden. He was a madman, who had plunged the country into war with France and with Russia, and put her under the heel of her enemies, with sad loss of territory. So he abdicated, which is a polite way of telling the story of the revolution which placed the Duke of Sudermania on the throne. The new ruler was old and without male issue, and he determined that Prince Christian of Holstein-Augustenberg should be his successor. Fate was against it. The Prince predeceased the man whom he should have succeeded, or we should never have heard of a Bernadotte dynasty. While Charles XIII. was looking about for a successor, the people themselves decided. They offered the succession to Jean Baptiste Jules Bernadotte, dear to them alike for his military skill, his humanity and his ability as Ambassador and Minister.

SNAPSHOTS IN COLOUR.

The name of a young lady of Chicago, Miss Florence Warner, is associated with the latest invention for obtaining photographs in natural colours. The Florence Heliochromic plate, which is finely ruled in three colours so as to permit of colour images being taken, was demonstrated for the first time in England before the Royal Photographic Society last night. It is claimed that the new plate, which is not yet on the market, is capable of taking colour snapshots, the rendering being distinct even when an exposure of only one-fiftieth of a second is given.

THE MOST BRACING OF BATHS.

A delicious sensation of Coolness and Purity instantly follows a bath containing a little Condy's Fluid, which invigorates the body and braces the nerves in a manner that is unattainable by any other means. The Cooling and Bracing effects are Simply Magical.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists and is guaranteed to contain No Permanganate of Potash. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid." Condy's, Goswell Rd., London, Engd.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

NEW DECORATIONS FOR THE COIFFURE.

The new wreaths and coiffure decorations which are so much in vogue this winter give a touch of elaborateness to the simplest of evening toilettes, and there is an endless variety of these ornaments from which the discriminating woman may select that which is most becoming. The Empire bandeau is one of the most fashionable, and the bands of silver or gold tissue, finished at the side with tissue flowers and foliage to match are another pretty novelty. A favourite design is the band of velvet, spangled with opalescent metal or jet, or shining with precious stones. This velvet band usually passes two-thirds of the way round the head, ending at the left side in a small ostrich tip or a choux of tulle. Quaint little caps in a lattice-work of pearls, finished at each side with pearl pendants or tassels, are also among the coiffure decorations. In the floral head dresses there are all sorts of wreaths made of small rosebuds, white heather, with green foliage, spangled with dew-drops; crimson rosebuds, and an endless array of other flowers. These wreaths are mounted on a bandeau of velvet, and are finished at the side with rosettes of soft tulle and pale-toned ribbons, and many of them finish in a small cluster of the flowers. The floral wreaths are usually worn with a corsage garniture to match.

CROSS-OVER BODICE REVIVED.

To women of good figure—slender rather than otherwise—nothing can be more flattering than the new bodice, which is perfectly tight at the back and which in front opens over a dainty vest, and is arranged in cross-over style, writes our lady correspondent in Paris. This bodice has been exploited in several of the new pieces at the fashionable theatres, and everything is to be said in its favour. It is supremely elegant and almost universally becoming, and is rarely trimmed, but it always boasts three or four buttons of real value. These buttons fasten the crossed material at the left side. With bodices of this genre the sleeves are generally very tight and long, with rounded cuffs reaching well over the wrists; or they are rucked all the way from shoulder to wrist, moulding the arms like well cut mousquetaire gloves. The long ultra-tight coat sleeve is growing in favour every day, but, as I have just said, it is almost always finished off with a rounded cuff at the wrist. When the sleeve is quite plain, like that of a man's coat, it is generally made a trifle short and finished off with finely pleated frills of muslin and lace.

The rage for waistcoats has turned the tide in favour of tight bodices, and we shall certainly see these in great favour in the New Year.

FUR FOR EVENING GOWNS.

Some one has truthfully remarked that this is a fur season. Fur is being introduced in the most unexpected places, and it always gives a piquant note of contrast to hat or frock. It edges the hems of satin, evening gowns, lays caressingly against bare necks, and peeps in little brown tails from the choux of tulle on the new millinery. The fur border to crepe de Chine and lace evening gowns is another popular idea of the hour, and for women of generous pin money, chinchilla is the favourite fur. It is impossible to imagine anything more beautiful than a crepe de Chine evening frock in faintest rose-pink, bordered with chinchilla, mounted on silver tulle, and embroidered in metallic threads of silver, pale green, and palest blue. With such a costume the hair should be dressed in Geeuze style—very wide at the sides and very softly waved; at the top a number of little curls should be arranged irregularly, and in and out between these a length of silver ribbon should be passed—the ends being caught down behind the left ear with a blush rose set in brown foliage.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 17th December:—

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 12th December, recommending that the openings in the wall of the Colaba Causeway Road (Apollo Reclamation Cotton Green) estimated by the Chief Engineer to cost Rs. 742 be carried out as soon as possible in order that there may be direct access from the passage ways to the main road; adding that by the arrangement the area for cotton storage will be increased.

Submitted the plan showing the proposed opening and the position generally.

Resolution.—Sanctioned.

The following is a pilotage statement:—

	For week ending 28th Dec. 1907.	Total from 1st April to 28th Dec. 1907.	For week ending 30th Dec. 1906.	Total from 1st April to 30th December 1906.
Vessels piloted into Harbour	21	803	21	838
" " out of "	24	819	10	833
" transported	2	622	10	638
" attended to	3	78	7	123
" warped ...	..	35	11	24

A CORRESPONDENT, signing himself "Pro Bono Publico," writes as follows from Ootacamund:—"I shall feel much obliged if any of your readers would be so good as to inform me if there would be any legal objections to a person adopting his servants to avoid payment of a tax? Are there any legal formalities to be observed in adopting? A tax of Rs. 2 on each male servant to a person on shortened income and who, through force of circumstances, is compelled to keep up a fairly large establishment, seems to be rather unfair."

MADRAS TREASURER'S GREAT CURE.

BRILLIANT BILE BEAN SUCCESS.

INDIA'S FAVOURITE MEDICINE.

From the Collector's Office, Anantapur, Madras, comes still further evidence of the curative properties of Bile Beans. Mr. C. Subba Rao, the Treasurer, says: "I was subjected to constipation and rheumatic pains in the joints, elbow, knees, etc. It was on that account I sent for Bile Beans.

"Bile Beans worked very satisfactorily and gave relief without any trouble whatever. I shall be glad to testify to their efficacy in rectifying the disorders of the bodily system."

Pains in the joints are often taken for "rheumatic pains." Yet in the great majority of cases these pains are the result of constipation. Impurities, which should be carried away through the ordinary channels, poison the blood and this poisonous matter causes the pains.

Bile Beans are curing thousands daily, from the Punjab to Colombo. They are the medicine you can well keep handy. Never be without them. The secret of Bile Beans never failing success in this country is their special suitability for the ailments inseparable from our peculiarly hot and moist climates. They assist—not force—Nature to discharge its natural functions. Containing no injurious mineral drugs—Bile Beans are the embodiment of the best to be found in the Vegetable Kingdom. There is no fear of any after-ill-effects from their use. Bile Beans are recognised the world over as the permanent cure for biliousness, liver disorders, indigestion, that tired feeling, and all ailments arising from disorder of the stomach. You can obtain them from all chemists and medicine vendors at Re. 1 and Rs. 2.4 or direct from the Bile Bean Co., 9 Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, at Rs. 1·2 and Rs 2·8.

TRY BILE BEANS FREE.

Cut out this coupon and forward it together with one anna stamp to the Bile Bean Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9 Dalhousie Sq., Calcutta, to obtain a free sample of Bile Beans.

Write Address clearly.

'Bombay Gazette," 30th December, 1907."

Bile Beans.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

THE HIGHER ATMOSPHERE.

The ordinary balloon ascend, in which the aeronaut carries his meteorological instruments with him, has taught us much as to the nature of the upper air. By sending up the same instruments with kites, again, as has been so successfully done by the United States Weather Bureau at Blue Hill Observatory, knowledge has been further increased. The height to which the recording instruments can be carried in these ways, however, is obviously limited, and some two miles seems to be the greatest attainable by the latter method. For still greater heights the unmanned balloon has proved itself the more successful instrument of research.

BALLOONS TWELVE MILES HIGH.

At a recent Congress of German Men of Science at Dresden, Saxony, Professor Hergesell has been giving an account of the latest results achieved by means of unmanned balloons carrying with them scientific instruments, these balloons have reached, heights of from eleven to twelve-and-a-half miles. And they have registered the record natural temperature of 148 degrees below zero Fahrenheit! In connection with this it may be noted, that an unmanned balloon, sent up from Paris in 1895 by M. Hermite, recorded a temperature of 94 degrees Fahrenheit below zero, at a height of between eight and nine miles.

COLDEST OVER THE EQUATOR.

Perhaps the most remarkable fact brought out by these records is that the air is coldest over the Equator, and warmer towards the Poles. Thus, the thermometers sent up in the Tropics registered 148° below zero, while those sent up in the Latitude of Central Europe only sank to from 76° to 85° below zero. It has been shown that for lesser heights there is a continuous average fall in the temperature amounting, roughly, to 1° for every 300 feet of ascent. These recent expotiments, however, indicate that the temperature does not fall uniformly, but that the rate of decrease is greatest between six and six and three-quarters miles. Atmospheric conditions which affect the weather do not occur above seven miles.

RATE OF FORMATION OF COAL.

At a recent meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Mr. F. E. Junge set forth some interesting facts regarding the rate of formation and the rate of consumption of coal. The great German chemist Liebig, calculated that a hectare (nearly 2 1-2 acres) of farm, meadow, or forest land in middle Europe would produce 2 1-2 tons of dry organic matter. This is chiefly cellulose, which contains 40 per cent of carbon, and it is estimated that at the above rate, the total annual coal production of the globe would be 13,000 million tons. Only about 1 per cent. of this potential coal, however, is actually preserved as peat, lignite, coal, oil, or natural gas. The annual consumption of coal, on the other hand, is estimated at 1,000 million tons.

EXTRAVAGANT USE OF COAL.

Thus, although the potential yearly formation of coal is thirteen times the annual consumption, the actual storing up of fuel amounts to little over an eighth part of that consumed. And Mr. Junge points out that of the coal consumed hardly five per cent: of its calorific power is actually utilised as heat, light or power.

TO BRING BACK THE PLATYPUS.

The ornithorhynchus or duck-billed platypus, is one of the most curious of Australia's remarkable mammals, its structure and habits are now well known, although a living specimen has not hitherto been brought to Europe. Thanks, however, to the enterprise of the Zoological Society, there is a fair prospect of one or more arriving at the gardens in the course of the coming year. On December 18, Mr. D. Seth Smith, a member of the Council of the Society, is to start for Australia to take charge of the collections which have been made for the Society by the Australian and New Zealand Governments. And Mr. Seth Smith has been charged to bring back, if possible, living specimens of the duck-billed platypus, as well as of Australia's wonderful bird, the lyre bird.

ANIMALS THAT LAY EGGS.

The duck-billed platypus, the water mote of the Colonists, instead of bringing forth its young alive in the usual mammalian way, lays eggs like those of a bird. This curious habit is shared by another Australian animal, the echidna, or porcupine ant-eater. The name ornithorhynchus, meaning bird's—beak, notifies the fact that the snout of platypus ends in the horny like that of a duck.

NEW AFRICAN PIG.

The British Museum has now its first specimen of an interesting but little known African animal, the forest hog. The first specimen was brought from the Equatorial forests by Mr. Meinertzhagen and named after him in 1904. It is a huge, hairy, black pig connected with the curious wart hogs on the one hand, and with the bush pigs on the other. The British Museum specimen is a female obtained by Colonel J. J. Harrison in the Semliki forest.

TRANSPLANTED EYELASHES AND EYEBROWS.

These are the latest things in the way of personal adornment. Only the brave and rich can patronise the new method at present, for, besides being painful and costly, it takes a long time to accomplish it. There is only one person in New York who makes a speciality of the process, but in Paris and London, where the idea originated, there are specialists, says a writer in "Health" who make a handsome living out of the process of transplanting hair from the head to the eyebrows or eyelashes. The specialist works by putting in, not on, the new eyelashes and eyebrows wherever they are absent or grow thin, and so cunning is he in his work that not even the closest scrutiny can detect any difference. By means of the new process, it is said, eyes which are at ordinary times only passable become languishing in their expression, while eyes which were previously considered fine have their beauty much enhanced.

THE METHOD OF PLANTING.

This is the way new eyelashes are put in: An ordinary fine needle is threaded with a long hair, generally taken from the head of the person to be operated upon. The lower border of the eyelid is then thoroughly cleaned, and in order that the process may be as painless as possible, rubbed, with a solution of cocain. The operator then by a few skilful touches, runs his needle through the extreme edges of the eyelid between the epidermis and the lower border of the cortilage of the tragus. The needle passes in and out along the edge of the lid, leaving its hair thread in loops of carefully graduated length. When this has been done another length of hair is sewed through the lid until finally there are a dozen or more loops projecting. By this time the effect of the cocaine has been lost and the operator is obliged to desis and put off the further "sewing of hair" for another sitting. The next step in the process is cutting off and trimming the ends of the loops, and the result is a fine, thick, long set of eyelashes. It is the finishing touch, that is to come, that makes them look like Nature's own. When they are first cut they stick out in the most singular fashion, giving the person operated upon the most uncanny look. The operator's next step is to take curling-tongs, made of silver and no larger than knitting needles, and to give them the curve which is essential to perfect beauty. Then the eyes are carefully bandaged, and kept so until the following day. Most of the hairs that have been transplanted take root and grow, but a few of them fall out, and have to be attended to. For the first month it is necessary to curl the new eyelashes every day, but after that they become properly assimilated, and it is not necessary to give them any further attention. Eyebrows are doctored in the same way, but there is not so much pain associated with the process as in transplanting eyelashes.

ON MOUNTING PHOTOGRAPHS.

As in the choice of a subject for the camera and its treatment, so in the subsequent printing and mounting; there is no finality, but an endless series of effects awaiting the man of taste who will only give some time to experiment.

Commercial mounts serve a useful purpose without a doubt, but it is seldom that a photograph cannot be improved by trimming, and in consequence any mount which has a definite opening, or a space of a certain size for the print, is not the best for the purpose, artistically regarded.

Every print must be trimmed on its merits, and the idea that a quarter-plate print must remain a quarter-plate print should be uprooted and discarded. Having trimmed the print to the proportions which display its charms to the best advantage, it may be laid upon a card or paper of a colour and tint which will make a pleasing harmony or contrast with the print.

This is about the simplest form of mount. A different effect may be given by printing the picture with a narrow white border, in which even the "trimming" must be done in printing by means of a black paper mask, with an opening which will allow just those parts to print which you fancy. A very similar effect can be secured by laying under a print trimmed without a border a white or tinted paper, just so much larger as to extend, say, an eighth of an inch beyond the edge of the print. This idea may be greatly elaborated—two, three, four, or more tints of varying widths being laid under the Photograph. Care must be taken, however, that this style of mounting is not overdone. It is not necessarily the number of tints that makes the successful mount, and in practice two or three tints will be found generally sufficient.

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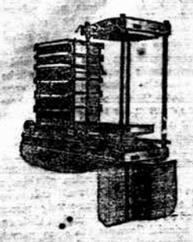

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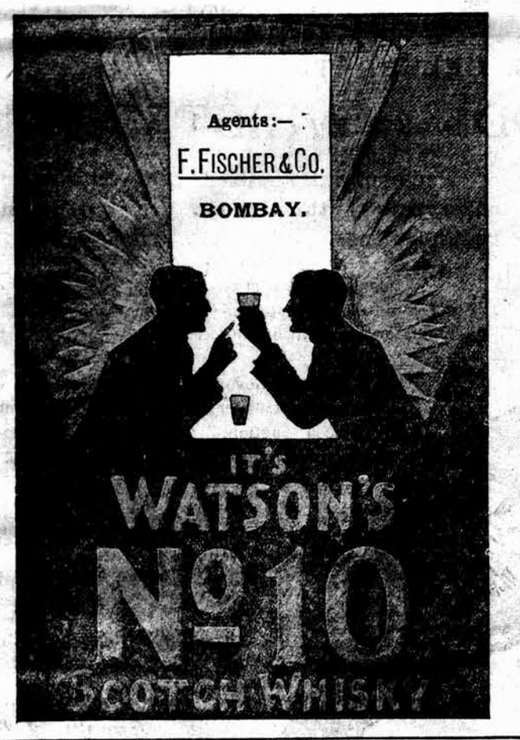

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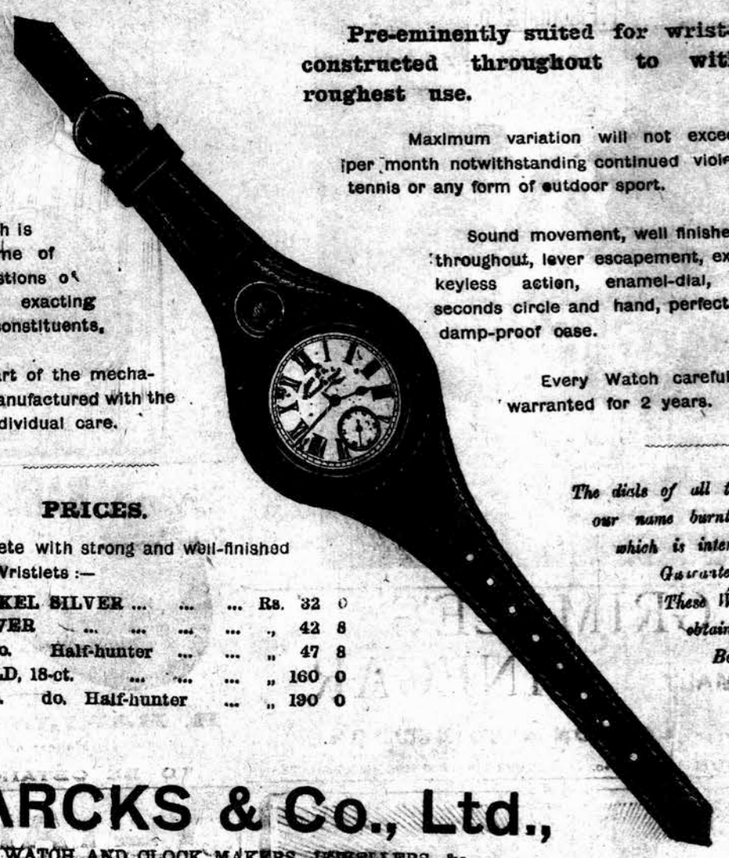

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